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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 26 pages in three sections

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10 GERMAN DESTROYERS FOILED IN A RAID ON CHANNEL TRANSPORTS

Empty Troopship Sunk; Crew Saved; Two Attacking Vessels Sent Under; Rest Flee

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST

Another Disabled; Gets Adrift When Being Towed And Goes Aground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—Official.—On Thursday night, ten enemy destroyers attempted to raid the cross-Channel transport service. The attempt failed.

An empty transport The Queen (South Eastern and Chatham Railway Co., 1,676 tons) was sunk. The crew were saved. Two enemy destroyers were sunk and the rest were driven off.

The destroyer Flirt is missing and it is feared lost, but nine of the crew have been saved. The destroyer Nubian was disabled by a torpedo and was taken in tow, but, owing to bad weather, the tow rope parted and the ship went aground.

GREEK KING'S PROMISE SATISFIES GT. BRITAIN

Proposes Measures Excluding Any Danger to the Allied Troops in Macedonia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 25.—The British Minister, Sir Francis Elliott, was received in audience by the King, today. It is understood that the latter repeated the assurances given to the French Minister yesterday and the measures he proposes to take to exclude any danger to the Allied troops in Macedonia, which are regarded as satisfactory.

Paris, October 27.—An official despatch from Salonica reports that bad weather continues to hinder operations.

RUSSIAN ATTACK FAILS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 26.—To the north of Lake Miadziol, the Russians blew gas without success. With the same means, they prepared an attack south-east of Gorodischtsche, which failed under heavy losses. In the sector of Zubilno-Zatvich, to the west of Lutsk, Russian battalions, in the evening, made an advance without any artillery preparation. The storming waves broke down in our curtain fire, which was started immediately.

Between the Golden Bistritza and to the east of the slopes of the Kelemen Mountains, hostile attacks were repulsed.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. ...Oct. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 2
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .....Nov. 3
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 3
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 29
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan Nov. 2

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of September 21 was due at Hongkong on October 26, and here on October 30. Left Singapore on October 21, per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about November 3, per C.M. s.s. China.

The Canadian mail of October 20 is due at Yokohama on November 2, and here on November 7, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

Youngest Girl Flyer Is Dead

MISS ISLA TUDOR
Photo by Jas. Bacon & Sons.

New York, September 26.—Isla Tudor, thirteen years old, known as the youngest girl aviator and popularly referred to as the "Little Air Lady" is dead today at her home in Brooklyn, a victim of appendicitis.

Miss Tudor gained attention at the time of her christening by the ceremony being performed in an arena of a wild animal show at Coney Island in the presence of twenty-seven lions.

In late years her father turned his attention to aviation, and his daughter accompanied him in many flights in this country and England. At the beginning of the European war Tudor joined the aviation corps in England. His daughter was with him on some of his preparatory flights there. It was her custom to wave an American flag in the aircraft piloted by her father when they flew over the houses and British spectators below.

Fall of 31,500,000 Ozs. in Local Silver Stocks During Year

World's Supplies Are Now So Steady, Prices Follow Down Grade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: The market generally is quiet. Supplies are forthcoming so steadily, especially from America, whence 200,000 ounces arrived during the week, that buyers are somewhat shy and the tendency of prices is downward. The fall has apparently encouraged the coinage demand.

The Indian bazaars are quite idle. The China exchanges are remarkably steady, regardless of the fluctuations of silver, possibly owing to the fact that the visible stock in Shanghai has fallen by nearly 31,500,000 ounces since the beginning of the year.

Wreckage of German Warship Washed Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, October 26.—The Ekstrabladet states that large quantities of wreckage belonging to a German warship have been washed up on Refshale Island.

268,134 TONS, MERCHANT SHIPS, LOST TO NORWAY; £5,500,000 IN INSURANCE

Two Vessels Bound for England Seized and Taken Into German Ports

10,320 TON LINER SUNK

Johnston's s.s. Rowanmore Scuttled; More Neutral Boats Submarine's Victims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, October 26.—The Germans have seized the Norwegian steamer Atle Jarl (1,249 tons), bound for Newcastle and the Profit (1,126 tons), taking them to Cuxhaven and Swinemunde respectively.

The losses sustained by the Norwegian merchant fleet during the war total 268,134 tons. The amount of insurance involved totals five and a half million sterling.

London, October 26.—It is believed that a Norwegian mail-steamer, bound from Bergen to Newcastle, has been taken into a German port, although it had no contraband on board. Coming on top of the other outrages, this is regarded as increasing the seriousness of the situation between Norway and Germany.

The Norwegian Consul at Newcastle states that all the Norwegian mail-steamers have arrived.

Since the war began, Norway has lost ten per cent of her shipping.

The Johnston Line s.s. Rowanmore (10,320 tons) and the Norwegian s.s. Skog have been sunk.

Copenhagen, October 26.—A German submarine has burned the Danish schooner London.

Amsterdam, October 27.—The Niewe Rotterdamsche Courant states that Germany has stipulated that Dutch firms receiving iron-ore from Germany shall not use the metal to repair Norwegian ships.

U-Boats Account for 180 Merchantmen in September

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, October 25.—The Admiralty reports: During the month of September, 141 hostile trading ships, of 182,000 tons, have been sunk or brought in by submarines of the Central Powers, or lost by mines. Thirteen captains of enemy ships have been taken prisoners and three guns of armed ships were captured.

Further, 39 neutral trading ships, with a tonnage of 72,600 tons, have been sunk, because they were carrying contraband of war.

America Has Loaned Britain £160,000,000

New Contract For £60,000,000; British Credit Improves As War Progresses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—The new British loan to be floated in New York in November has been fixed at £60,000,000. It will bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum. Half the issue will have currency for three years and half for five years.

These terms are regarded as indicating the improvements in the credit of Great Britain in the United States as the war progresses, despite her heavy borrowings, which now total £160,000,000.

MR. W. A. MARTIN SHOWS A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

Is Still Conscious; Doctors Are Hopeful of Being Able To Save His Life

A message received in Shanghai late last night stated that Mr. W. A. Martin, proprietor of the Bridge House Hotel, who is lying dangerously wounded by knife stabs inflicted by a dissatisfied Chinese servant, showed some slight improvement. At first, Mr. Martin's life was almost despaired of, but he is still conscious and the doctors attending him are now more hopeful.

MEXICAN PLOT TO RAID U.S. BORDER ON EVE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Arrange With Villa for Coup Designed to Create Sentiment Against Wilson

'A SPECTACULAR ATTACK'

Americans Not Involved; Mexican Interests in America Held To Be Responsible

Reuter's Service

Washington, October 26.—The War Office has definite information that opponents of the Government's policy in Mexico have arranged with Villa and other bandits to make a spectacular attack on the American border before the Presidential election, in order to create sentiment against Wilson.

The Government does not suggest that Americans are involved in the plot to attack the border, but believes that Mexican interests in the United States are responsible.

CHANNEL TUNNEL IDEA WILL BE CONSIDERED

Imperial Defence Committee To Review It In Light Of War Experiences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—Replying to a deputation advocating the construction of a Channel Tunnel, Mr. Asquith promised that the Committee of Imperial Defence would review the question in the light of the experience of the war.

GAMBLING AT CANTON STOPPED BY GOVERNOR

He Exempts Lottery; Provincial Assembly Propose To Bar All Forms

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, October 28.—The Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan and the Military Governor, Lu Ying-ting, have issued a proclamation stopping gambling, but exempting the lottery, while the Provincial Assembly has passed a Bill to abolish all forms of gambling.

Bridge of Czernavoda Is Cut by Rumanians

Allies Still Retiring, But Resist Stubbornly; Fierce Fighting Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 26.—Czernavoda Bridge has been cut.

Amsterdam, October 26.—A German official communique asserts that the Rumanians have blown up Czernavoda Bridge.

Petrograd, October 27.—An official communique reports: The enemy are attacking on the whole front in the Dobrudja. The Russo-Rumanian forces are offering a stubborn resistance while retiring to a line extending to the coast from Hirsova, on the Danube, twenty-five miles north of Czernavoda.

Fierce fighting continues on both banks of the Jiul River, near the Vulcan Pass.

Peking, October 25.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated October 24, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the valley of the River Trotus, the enemy remained passive. On the front from the River Base, as far as Brana-Kimpolung, an artillery duel is proceeding. The enemy's advance in the region of Orkov was repulsed by fire.

In the Dobrudja, under the enemy's pressure, our troops and the Rumanians, resisting their advance, withdrew to the heights north of Constanza and Medjidia. Both of these places were occupied by the enemy.

Teaching a Camel How to Jump

TEACHING A CAMEL TO JUMP.

Hundreds of these sturdy animals have supplanted horses as mounts for the British and Indian troops in the Egyptian campaign. They are trained along the same lines as are cavalry mounts, the work in this respect being left entirely to the Indian troopers, recognized as the foremost riders of the world. The photograph shows a camel taking a hedge, one of the initial stunts of the "breaking in" procedure.

FRENCH WON'T PARLEY WHILE AGITATION LASTS

Equally with Chinese, want Amicable Decision of Tientsin Settlement Extension

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 28.—The situation in connection with the Laohsikai incident is unchanged. It appears to be unlikely that the French authorities will agree to discuss the matter until the present agitation dies down. Press reports state that the French Charge d'Affaires has received special instructions from Paris to settle the matter amicably and that it is untrue that no instructions have been received, though, naturally, the French, as well as the Chinese, desire an amicable settlement.

The election of the Vice-President by members of both Houses takes place on Monday, in the House of Representatves.

Elect Vice-President Tomorrow

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 28.—It was officially announced today that the election of the Vice-President of the Republic will take place on Monday next, at 9 a.m.

The Bank of China received deposits yesterday amounting to 850,000 Dollars.

U.S. Consular Clerk Embezzles Rs. 40,000

Lange Disappears From Office at Vladivostock With Fortune

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Harbin, October 28.—A clerk named Lange, employed at the American Consulate at Vladivostock, has disappeared with forty thousand Roubles.

THE LAST WORLD WAR U.S. CAN KEEP OUT OF

Says Wilson, Advocating Nations League for Peace; Justifies Force to Prevent War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cincinnati, October 27.—President Wilson, in a spech advocating a league of nations after the war, to maintain peace, predicted that this would be the last world-war the United States would be able to keep out of. He said that a nation should use physical force if necessary to assist in preventing war.

Choate Heads U.S. Committee in Aid Of Kitchener Memorial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 27.—An American committee of the Kitchener Memorial Fund has been organised, with the Hon. Joseph Choate as President, to raise contributions in the United States for disabled British soldiers and sailors.

Australians Expect C[illegible]ption to Win

(Re[illegible]ncy War Service)

Melb[illegible]ctober 26.—Official report[illegible] the States forecast a victo[illegible]nscription. Today, enthusias[illegible] crowds witnessed a thousand expeditionary troops marching through the streets of Melbourne. They included a fine body of men undergoing compulsory training, who have been dubbed "Hughes' Own."

GERMAN STEEL OUTPUT

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 25.—The German Steel Syndicate reports that the output of steel in Germany during the month of September was 1,393,000 tons, against 1,414,000 tons in August. The daily output in September was 53,594, against 52,374 tons in August. During the first 9 months of 1916, Germany produced 12 million tons of steel.

VERDUN DEFENDERS DEFEAT 4 VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACKS

French Front Is Maintained Entire; Inflict Heavy Losses

GET 5,000 CAPTIVES

Progress Further at Fort Vaux; Abortive Assault On Stuff Redoubt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 27.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme, an attack attempted by the enemy against Bois l'Abbe was easily repulsed. There were very lively artillery actions at Sailly-Saillisel and Vermand-Ovillers, on the Chaulnes sector.

Four violent counter-attacks made by the enemy at Verdun were repulsed. Our front was wholly maintained.

On these four occasions, the Germans attacked the positions captured by us at Douaumont. Our artillery and infantry broke those delivered at 8.30 this morning and 2.30 this afternoon, against the Fort and our front eastward, despite the intense bombardment by which they were preceded.

The third and most powerful attack, which debouched from Haudromont Wood at 3.30 in the afternoon, was caught by our batteries and machine-guns. Four waves of assault were driven back, with heavy losses, isolated elements being made prisoners. The fourth attempt, south of Chauffour Wood, was completely defeated.

The total number of prisoners counted now exceeds 5,000, besides the several hundreds of wounded we have picked up.

The communique this afternoon reported: We made progress south and west of Fort Vaux and captured 100 prisoners. The enemy violently bombarded our positions in the region of Douaumont and Le Chenois.

There was an intermittent cannonade in the region of the Somme. Our artillery blew up an ammunition depot at Genermont and Ablaincourt.

French aeroplanes bombed the bivouacs north of Lassigny and a number of railway-stations, causing fires.

London, October 27.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: This morning, after a heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked Stuff Trench, which runs northward of Stuff Redoubt. They were driven off, with considerable loss.

Our artillery was very effective. 41 prisoners were taken. The enemy's artillery was active during the day-time south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Loos and Fouquevillers.

Our aeroplanes yesterday bombed many billets and depots. Three did not return.

Douaumont Abandoned By French, Says Berlin

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 26.—Our artillery efficiently held under fire the enemy's trenches, batteries and establishments on both sides of the Somme. Our positions on the northern bank were covered by the enemy with strong fire waves, which prepared partial British attacks north of Courcelette, Le Sars, Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs. None of these attacks succeeded. They only caused new sacrifices to the enemy.

The French attack the day before yesterday, north-east of Verdun, was favored by misty weather and advanced beyond the destroyed trenches up to the fort and village of Douaumont. The fort has been evacuated by the enemy.

Our troops took up prepared positions to the north, in the majority of cases only upon strict command and reluctantly. Yesterday, all French attacks on these positions were repulsed, especially violent ones against Vaux.

Vivid Word Picture By Hale Of Battle-Front, Seen Behind The Lines

Miles of Improvised Railroads, Thousands of Temporary Towns, Acres of Shells, Untold Quantities Of Food Piled Up

By William Bayard Hale

German Headquarters, Western Front, September 20 (By Courier to Berlin)—Conceive of two sides of a triangle, one thirty, the other fifteen miles long. That is the German front along the Somme, against which the French are pressing, with English help on the upper half of the thirty-mile line. Imagine two systems of trenches tracing irregular lines over the whole region, not unlike the V-shaped grain in the wood which furniture makers use. The lines run uphill and down, through gullies and over fields, often in what once were woods, but now are slopes on which stand perhaps the bare stumps and stems of trees.

Where the lines descend into the valley of the Somme, dwarf willows, leafless now, with reeds and rushes, still nod above the swampy grounds.

Normally between the first lines of German, French and English trenches lies debatable ground, which may be a hundred yards or even less, or double or treble that distance.

Foes Use Same Spring

In the Argonne forests the trenches approach so closely that combatants hear each other talk. There is a spring of sweet water there, so the German Crown Prince tells me, which the Germans and French use in common.

But we are talking now of the battlefield. Well, a few weeks ago the clear outlines of the opposing systems of trenches along the Somme might have been discerned. Today, as I have cabled repeatedly, that first line of trenches have ceased to exist. The ground has been plowed and harrowed. Human beings still hide themselves in its hollows, machine guns, buried to the nozzle, still spit their streams of lead from behind chunks still unpulverized, but anything like systematic passages have vanished.

You should understand how this plowing and harrowing has been wrought. Partly by artillery fire, of course, but artillery, while effective against walls, does little to break up the ground. It is true shells are constantly exploding their scattering fragments, wreaking frightful though erratic wrath on human beings within a hundred yards. But the soft earth receives them harmlessly.

2,000 Shells in 100 Yards

A captain just out of the trenches told me of counting two thousand shells bursting on his hundred-yard front within an hour without injuring the men lying securely in their retreat. It is the discharge of high explosives, chiefly mines thrown by little trench mortars, that plows the earth up.

Imagine then, between the definitely definable position of the opponents a broad, winding band of yellow earth wrathfully turned up in clouds of shale and clay, with shallow craters. These craters hold a living creature or two or three creatures. All you can see is a round gray shell, or two or three round gray shells, exactly like beetles. What you see are the steel helmets of fighters. They lie there in the dirt and watch their chance.

Overhead whistle the shells, which now that I am accustomed to them, I find much like the escape of steam from the safety valve of a standing locomotive. Overhead sing the slugs from machine guns. The sound of machine guns at work is precisely that made by a rivetting machine hard at it of a Summer afternoon on a New York skyscraper.

Mines Most Terrifying

The really terrifying alarms are those sounded by hand grenades and mines of high explosives hurled from close at hand, splitting the ear and freezing the heart. From time to time you may see what you know to be a man leap out of one hole, more often to somersault into another.

A section of a trench battle is like nothing ever known before. Perhaps you can get no better idea of the utter change which has come over war than learn that the rifle has become practically an obsolete weapon.

A few years ago governments were straining every nerve to get an effective rifle. Today, as you watch a battle you look in vain for one. They cannot be used in the narrow trenches. Besides, the machine gun does the work and does it more effectively. Men fight from trench to trench with hand grenades, which they grow wonderfully skillful in throwing. They are furnished in assorted sizes for varying distances. Coincident with their wicked detonations, groups of pioneers burrow, slide and crawl toward the trench under attack, opening the way for followers, if possible.

Little Left But a Hole

As advance they dig in. No sooner have they got into action than along comes a shell and, following it, a mine bursts with a horrible crack in the air above. There is little left but a hole, yet somehow a man or two crawls out of the dust and looks around. His companions are not far behind, and they burrow and tumble on.

Now their feet are in a tangle of wire. They push into it a long pole with a cluster of bombs on its end and hurl into it grenades. Another column has run against a barricade of tree trunks and tangled boughts. As they reach it they get fairly into a stream of liquid fire, which spurts out twenty-five yards and sets the whole pile ablaze.

I myself have seen a stream of liquid fire ninety feet long, like a giant blowpipe of flame. It gives off a dense black smoke, that instantly shrouds everything to leeward.

At another point the attack is more successful. The stormers have found a shallow gully, once a traverse, and they crawl along it till at the terrible moment they reach the enemy and hurl themselves into their holes. Then the two dirty mobs clinch. Fighting is with axes, knives and sharp-edged spades. This is the pride of battle today; this the pomp of war.

If the Attack is Successful

Suppose the onslaught successful. Suppose the invaders remain in the holes which they have achieved. Beyond them lie a thousand yards of sponge-like earth to conquer, and beyond that a second line or enemy, trenches still intact, and beyond that third, fourth and fifth positions—systems of trenches all complete with every device of ingenious resistance, wire entaglements, chevaux de frise, ambushes of buried mines, hidden gas retorts, man-traps of every description.

You have now a rough sketch idea of the front line. I omit a thousand details.

Next you must conceive lines of artillery positions—back of the trenches anywhere from one to three or four miles. Except that a battery often consists of four guns firing regularly from a concealed sheltered stand back of a hill or buried in woods, I can say little. The caliber and method of control—these and many more things you must guess at. There they are, hurling death against unseen foes according to delicately graduated instruments under telephoned instructions from mathematicians at work on charts and tables miles away from sight of the battle. Don't forget that every battery is itself a special target for the enemies, who search it out with aeroplanes and balloons and answering batteries.

But what you must finally get distinctly in mind is that the men in the trenches and at the batteries represent only the outer crust of the aggressive and defensive forces in the battle, only the skin of the fighting men. Behind the German and behind the French and English surfaces which are in actual contact lie mile upon mile of highly organized array.

I have, of course, seen this only on the German side. This must be presumed to be the French and English picture, too. It is a marvellous picture if it comes within comparable distance of that outspread before me in a seven hundred kilometer journey in the last ten days within the German zone.

Imagine the State of Massachusetts filled with armed men—cities, towns, villages, farm lands, woods, valleys, everyhighway and lane flowing bankfull with troops and supplies, the fodder and food materials of war. Across half the farms [illegible] laid railroads freighted with shells, carloads of shells, trainloads of shells, miles of trainloads of shells, each in its wicker basket, a tall demijohn of death on its way to the giant piece destined to send it on its final errand.

Churches Now Are Hospitals

Imagine sad, gray motor vans coming back as carefully as may be, and a train or three or four trains on a siding receiving the wounded whom they bring out. Imagine every church in Massachusetts a hospital crowded with cots, and consecrated anew to offices of mercy, the salvation alter turned into a pharmacy with ranks of bottles instead of the chalice on the holy table, the smell of ether and iodoform instead of incense, and the sad eyes of the crucified Christ looking down. I have been in scores of such churches in Picardy.

Imagine in a hollow a camp with thousands resting from the toil of the trenches, in hut, in tent or on the sod. Imagine underneath the branches of every piece of woodland a city of busy men and horses, with bakeries, blacksmith shops and canteens stretching down in long streets. Mile upon mile of stalls for horses and parks for guns, acre upon acre of magazines, storehouses, barbed wires, steel rails, corrugated iron arches for roofs, lumber cut to every size and shape, here a vast bathhouse, there a great bathing machine.

Mile on Mile of Barbed Wire

Imagine the very hills cut out into towns inhabited by innumerable twentieth century descendants of the Neanderthal man, but filled especially, square mile upon square mile of field, with steel and nitrogen and picric acid buried under yards of earth, and with miles of taut woven wire stretched above like netting over a strawberry bed.

In a fair spot, here or there, under the lee of a favoring hill, stands an officers' casino of birch and willow, in the form of a Swiss chalet or a Norwegian country house, with a pretty terrace in front, where the division staff drinks coffee, listens to the gramophone and dreams of home on the eve of departure for a position a kilometer or so nearer death.

Imagine dozens of cities and a thousand towns, with every vestige of civil life in abeyance, thronged with officers and soldiers. Conceive of railroad stations everywhere, everywhere enlarged tracks, the stations crowded every minute, day and night, with trains running under absolute control. And remember all this is part of the battle.

These men are just out of the trenches; these will be in them before night; these wires carry orders, this food will be eaten warm on the firing line.

As I write, contests are raging fiercely around the villages of Courcellette, Martinpuich and Flers, in which the English and French have obtained footholds and which, I suppose, will be given to them when a satisfactory price has been extracted.

St. John's Alumni

The second regular meeting of the St. John's Alumni Association was held last night, at the Y.M.C.A. Cafe. Over 30 per cent of the total members attended. Dinner was served and after that the chairman, Dr. E. S. Tyau, brought up the question of the University Club which was proposed some two years ago.

To start that club, $5,000 is needed, but the question was dropped, owing to the members being unable to reach a definite solution.

The chairman announced the appointment of the Social Committee of the Association, and new officers were elected for the current year, viz., Mr. David Z. T. Yui chairman; Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, secretary and Mr. K. F. Chang, treasurer.

MISS DORIS PHILLIPS'
EVENING DRESS
worn in Act II of
"Peg O' My Heart"
on Friday last
was one of our creations.

MAISON DE MODES
Broadway.

[illegible]ed from America.

ZELL[illegible] MARVELLOUS PSYCHIC CLAIRVOYANT AND MIND-READER.

This marvellous man has surprised the world with his powers of telling the Past, Present and Future, which to him are like an open book. No secret is too deep for him to find out, simply by means of taking hold of the hand. He locates all diseases and gives good common-sense advice. If you meet this gifted man once, you will want to meet him often, as he has been all over the world, and guarantees entire satisfaction in every detail. He gives advice on Love, Marriage, Divorce and Speculation. His charges are within the reach of all.

Consult ZELLDO, the Man of Mystery,
Savoy Hotel, Room 25: Hours 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

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YOUR CAPITAL IS SAFE;

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There will be A BOOM after the War.

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SPECIAL SHIRT OFFER

Price $1.50 each

750 good quality shirts, made of a strong cotton material, well-assorted stripe designs, fitted with soft double cuffs. An excellent wearing shirt. Worth double the money.

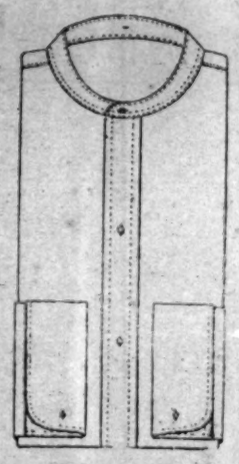
Price $1.50 Each; Better Value Impossible.

WARM SHIRTS FOR THE COLD SEASON

The "Alpine" Shirt

Good selection of striped patterns, in a medium weight Ceylon flannel, fitted with soft neckband and double cuffs. In all sizes 14 to 17½ ins.

Price **$2.00** each



The "Ibex" Shirt

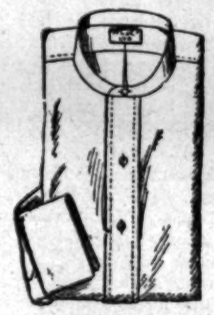
Good warm plain coloured shirt. Useful for hard wear, will stand rough washing. Soft double cuffs.

Price **$3.50** each

The "Carlton" Dress Shirt

A fancy pleated shirt, made from selected longcloth, fitted with fancy fronts, which can be used with buttons or studs as preferred; stiff cuffs. All sizes in stock.

Price **$3.75** each



The "Waylоo" Shirt

For evening or day wear, made of a superior quality and durable white longcloth with stiff linen cuffs. All ready-to wear shirt and very good value. All sizes in stock.

Price **$2.75** each

The "Clifton" Shirts

In light weight Ceylon flannel, very good range of patterns, in Blue, Grey and Green grounds with small striped designs. Made up with soft reversible cuffs. In all sizes from 14 to 17 inch.

Price **$3.50** each

Woollen Suiting Flannel

56 inches wide

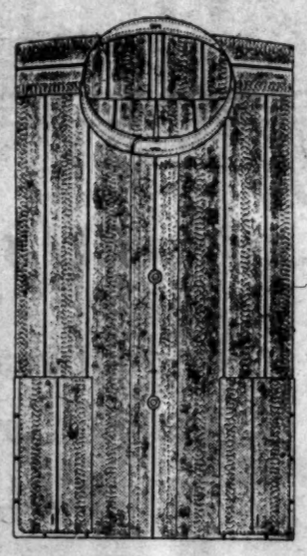
Price $1.50 per yard

3¼ yards makes a suit. Just the thing for Golfing, Shooting, etc., etc, etc.

"Viyella" Flannel Shirts

Made to order. Patterns sent on application. **Viyella Flannel does not shrink,** and it will stand repeated washings without loss of colour or diminution of substance. It does not irritate, and is deservedly the most popular Flannel in the world.

Shirts $6.50 each



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There is no footwear on the market to compare with

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No foot too difficult to fit.

The "Wayloo" Cap

The finest value in the East.

A one-piece cap with silk lining and the finish of a three dollar cap. In a good selection of the latest productions in tweeds, new designs.

Size from 6½ to 7⅞ inches.

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UP-TO-DATE SHAPES IN MEN'S HATS

The "Tell" Hat

A hat quite away from the ordinary run. Smart and dressy. In Grey and Green felt with bow at side.

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The "Cecil" Hat

A soft felt, in shades of Brown and Green. A good hat for wear at any time; will conform to any shape.

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In a dark Grey felt with unbound brim. Extra wide hat ribbon. Spongeable head band.

Price **$6.50** each

The "Cotswold" Hat

In soft felt with easy fitting head band. A hat that will keep its shape. In Green Grey and Brown shades.

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Is a soft pliable felt, in Grey, Brown, Green and Fawn. Good shape little hat for use at anytime. Will retain its shape.

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An Investment that will repay you—

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Made from a superior quality tweed, with check lining. This coat is cut the shape of above sketch and finished in the very style. In Grey, and Green mixtures.

twice the money.

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"Flangola" Pyjama Suits The Ideal Fabric

Price **$4.75** suit

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ALL PEACE TALK AT PRESENT UNFRIENDLY SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Warns Neutrals Any Move Of The Kind Will Be Viewed As Pro-German

ALLIES INTEND 'KNOCKOUT'

Will Tolerate No Interference Until Prussianism Is Crushed, He Declares

By Roy W. Howard

London, September 28.—There is no end of the war in sight. Any step at this time by the United States, the Vatican or any other neutral in the direction of peace would be construed by England as an unneutral pro-German move.

The United Press is able to make these statements on no less authority than that of the British man of the hour, the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War.

"Britain has only begun to fight; the British Empire has invested thousands of its best lives to purchase future immunity for civilization; this investment it too great to be thrown away," was the Welsh statesman's sizeup of the situation.

More than at any time since the beginning of the war there is evidenced throughout England a popular suspicion toward America, a suspicion that did not exist a year ago. This feeling appears directly attributable to the notion generally entertained by the man on the streets that President Wilson might be induced to butt in for the purpose of stopping the European war. A similar suspicion of Spain and the Vatican is also manifest.

Mr. Lloyd George was asked to give in the simplest possible language the British attitude toward the recent peace talk.

"Simple language?" he queried with a half smile. Then he thought a moment.

"Sporting terms are pretty well understood wherever English is spoken," he replied. "I am quite sure they will be understood in America.

Fighting for Fair Play

"Well, then, the British soldier is a good sportsman. He enlisted in this war in the sporting spirit—the best sense of that term. He went in to see fair play to a small nation trampled upon by a bully. He is fighting for fair play in international dealings. He has fought as a good sportsman by the thousands. He has died like a sportsman. He has never asked anything more than a sporting chance and hasn't always had that. When he couldn't get it he didn't quit. He played the game. He didn't squeal and certainly he never asked any one to squeal for him."

The Secretary for War, who looks acts and talks more like an American business man than any other Englishman in public life now, speaking "real United States" with scarcely any trace of the usual British intonation or accent, continued:

"Under the circumstance the British, now that the fortunes of the game have turned a bit, are not disposed to stop because of the squealing done by the Germans, or for the Germans, by probably well-meaning but misguided sympathizers and humanitarians.

"For two years the British soldier has had a bad time—no one knows so well as he what a bad time it was. He was sadly inferior in equipment. On the average he was inferior in training. He saw the allied cause beaten all about the ring, but he didn't appeal to either the spectators or the referee to stop the fight on the ground that it was brutal, nor did he ask to have the rules changed. He took his punishment. Even when beaten like a dog he was a game dog. When forced to take refuge in a trench, when too badly used up to carry the fight to the enemy, he hung on without whining, fought off every attack, bided his time, endured without wincing, worked without flagging."

Lloyd George's eyes snapped as sitting at his desk in the War Office he tilted back his chair and studied the ceiling as if seeing there a picture of Tommy's game fight in the early stages of the contest.

Fight to a 'Knockout'

"And at this time under these conditions, what was the winning German doing?" he asked. "Was he worrying over the terrible slaughter? No. He was talking of annexing Belgium and Poland as a result of his 'victory,' and while he was remarking the map of Europe without the slightest regard for the wishes of its people the British people were preparing to pay the price we knew must be paid for the time to get the army ready.

"It is one thing to look back on the pounding the British soldier took the first two years of the war, but a different thing to look forward as he did and know the beating couldn't be avoided during these months when it seemed the finish of the British Army might come quickly.

"Germany elected to make it a finish fight with England. The British soldier was ridiculed, held in contempt. Now we intend to see that Germany has her way. The fight must be to the finish—to a knockout."

Dropping his colloquialisms, the half smile fading from his face, Lloyd George continued in a more serious vein.

"The whole world, including neutrals of the highest purposes and humanitarians with the best motives, must know that there can be no outside interference at this stage. Britain asked no intervention when she was not prepared to fight. She will tolerate none now that she is prepared until Prussian military despotism is broken beyond repair. There was no regret voiced in Germany over the useless slaughter.

"There were no tears by German sympathizers when the few thousand British citizens who never expected to be soldiers, whose military education started only a few months previously, went out to be battered, bombed, and gassed, to receive ten shells for every one they could fire—went out, fought, and died like sportsmen without even a grumble. I repeat that there was no whimpering then, and the people who are now moved to tears at the thought of what is to come watched the early rounds of the unequal contest dry eyed. None of the carnage and suffering which is to come can be worse than the sufferings of those allied dead who stood the full shock of the Prussian war machine before it began to falter.

Peace Unthinkable Now

"But in the British determination to carry the fight to a decisive finish there is something more than the natural demand for vengeance. The inhumanity, the pitilessness of the fighting that must come before a lasting peace is possible is not comparable with the cruelty that would be involved in stopping the war while there remains a possibility of civilization again being menaced from the same quarter. Peace now or at any time before the final and complete elimination of this menace is unthinkable. No man and no nation with the slightest understanding of the temper of this citizen army of Britons, which took its terrible hammering without a whine or grumble, will attempt to call a halt now."

"But how long do you figure this can and must go one?" Lloyd George was asked.

"There's neither clock nor calendar in the British Army today," was his quick reply. "Time is the least vital factor. Only the result counts—not the time consumed in achieving it.

"It took England twenty years to defeat Napoleon, and the first fifteen of those years were black with British defeat. It will not take twenty years to win this war, but whatever time is required it will be done, and I say this recognizing that we have only begun to win. There is no disposition on our side to fix the hour of ultimate victory after the first success. We have no delusion that the war is nearing an end. We haven't the slightest doubt as to how it is to end."

France Unwavering

"But what of France; is there the same determination there to stick to the end, the same idea of fighting until peace terms can be dictated by Germany's enemies?" Lloyd George was asked.

The War Secretary carefully matched each finger of one hand with each finger of the other, and as he turned his chair slowly to gaze out over the khaki-dotted throng in Whitehall, it seemed the interruption had stemmed the flow of conversation. There was a full moment's pause, and as the chair swung around again the reply came in a voice and manner impressively grave.

"The world at large has not yet begun to appreciate the magnificence, the nobility, the wonder of France," he said. "I had the answer to your inquiry given me a few days ago by a noble Frenchwoman. She had given four sons—she had one left to be given to France. In the course of my talk with her I asked if she didn't think the struggle had gone far enough. Her reply, without a moment's hesitation, was: 'The fight will never have gone far enough until we have made a repetition of this horror impossible.' That mother was voicing the spirit of France.

"Yes, France will stick to the end. I suppose America's conception of France and the French soldier before the war was as erroneous as the British idea. I suppose you, too, regarded the French soldier as excitable, brilliant in attack but lacking dogged staying qualities.

"Nothing was more unwarranted than the popular idea of the Frenchman as a poor defensive fighter. History never justified this idea, but there will be a new appraisement, a new appreciation, when the real heroism, nobility and genius of the defense of Verdun is fully understood. France has fought the longest wars of any nation of Europe and her history itself is assurance enough that she will hold to the end.

"With the British it will be the sporting spirit that will animate the army to the last, fair play the motive—fair fight the method. With the French it will be that fiercely burning patriotism that will sustain the army to the end, regardless of when the end may come."

Russia: In to the End

"And Russia?"

"Will go through to the death," interrupted Lloyd George.

"Russia has been slow to arouse, but she will be equally slow to quiet. The resentment of the Russian against having been forced into war is deep. He has neither forgotten nor forgiven the fact that this happened when he was ill prepared and unsuspecting. No, there are and will be no quitters among the Allies. 'Never again has become our battle cry'.

"At home the suffering and sorrow is great and is growing. As to the war zone, its terrors are indescribable. I have just visited the battlefields of France. I stood, as it were, at the door of hell. I saw myriads marching into the furnace. I saw some coming out of it, scorched and mutilated.

"This ghastliness must never be reenacted on this earth, and one method at least of answering that end is the infliction of such punishment upon the perpetrators of this outrage against humanity that the temptation to emulate their exploits will be eliminated from the hearts of the evil minded among the rulers of men."

NO LAW WAS VIOLATED BY BLACKLIST PARLEY

British Attache Met New York Bankers With State Department's Consent

Washington, September 26.—An attempt to show that in engaging in conferences on the subject of the British Government's blacklisting of American firms and censorship of their business correspondence Sir Richard Crawford and the New York bankers and business men who met him at yesterday's luncheon at the Bankers' Club had transgressed the provisions of a Federal statute seems to fall to the ground on investigation of the facts. It became known today that the conferences were initiated with the consent of Secretary Lansing, to whom Sir Richard confided his intention of attending the luncheon for the purpose of gaining a better understanding of the views of American exporters as to the questions at issue between them and the Government which he represents as Commercial Attache. He is said to have announced that he would attend the luncheon, however, in his personal and not official capacity.

The statute in question forbids a citizen of the United States to carry on an oral or written correspondence with a foreign Government or its agent concerning any disputes or controversies with the United States, and provides a penalty of a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment for not less than six months or more than three years, provided he conducts these dealings without the consent of the United States Government.

Some newspaper men asked a Government official today whether the conference at the Bankers' Club was not on all fours with the action of the German Embassy in inserting an advertisement in American newspapers warning American citizens not to take passage on the Lusitania. Without committing himself definitely the official said there seemed to be a similarity between the two incidents, but no explanation was offered as to what was meant by this. At the time the warning advertisements were inserted by the German Embassy no action was taken by this Government, but in its first note to Germany with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania the United States called attention "to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers."

The effort to show an analogy between the warning advertisements of the German Embassy in the Lusitania case and the conference of the British commercial attache with American citizens in regard to the matters in dispute between the British and American Governments was designed to bring out that Sir Richard Crawford was guilty of an offense under the statute mentioned. It is evident, however, that even if the United States statute should apply to any foreign subject, Sir Richard Crawford, as an accredited attache of the British Embassy, would be immune from this provision.

A GREAT PHYSICIAN

said that half the fatal illness in the world are caused by self-neglect. People allow themselves to become seriously ill, because they do not take care of their health when they are only a little out of sorts. He said that there are two danger signals—shortness of breath after running or going upstairs, and a headache with bad appetite at breakfast-time. People with these symptoms are always the people who fall victims of disease easily, because their blood is in an impoverished, impure state and their power of resistance low.

The way to enrich your blood is to feed your blood. Ordinary food cannot help you to nourish the blood if you are out of sorts and already on the way to illness. It is necessary to take concentrated blood food, and fortunately this can be obtained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the most wonderful blood-building medicine ever discovered. An old family doctor first prescribed them; and they have cured thousands of people who promptly took them in cases of nervous weaknesses and blood ailments which might have developed into serious disease. All dealers stock Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If preferred send $1.50 for 1 bottle, or $8, for 6 bottles, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China

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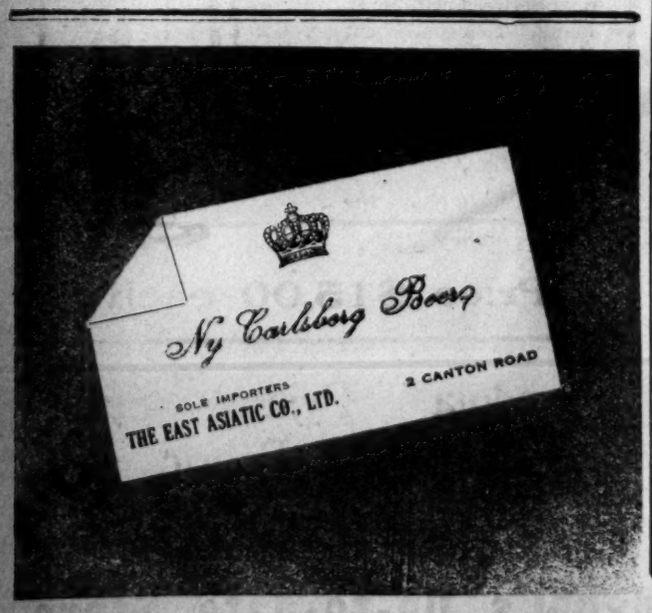

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News Brevities

Dr. Marcus D. Buell, Dean of the Boston School of Theology, who is now a guest in Shanghai, will speak at the Sunday Service League service to be held in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Chinese Y.M.C.A., this afternoon beginning at 5 o'clock. The members of the League extend an invitation to friends to attend. At 11 a.m. Dr. Buell preaches at Union Church.

* * *

General Chang Hsun has sent a deputy to Shanghai and bought 3,000 overcoats, to be used by his men in winter and has ordered the purchase of a further 5,000 overcoats.

* * *

The Sinwanpao reports:—General Feng Kuo-chang has asked the Peking Government to establish an aviation school at Nanking similar to that at Peking.

* * *

An English missionary, Mr. Forester, asked the office of the city of Yokohama, on October 26, for permission to establish a middle school to teach Chinese male students in Yokohama. The school will be called the Shisei Jakko and will accept students up to 60 persons, to complete the course in three years.

* * *

The performance scheduled for November 18, in aid of the French war orphans, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the serious illness of one of the leading players.

* * *

The next regular meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held on Tuesday. The meeting was announced for November 7, but, as this date happens to be one of the race days, the change was made. The first of a series of interesting talks on Chinese porcelains will be given by Dr. J. B. Fearn. Porcelain specimens will be exhibited. Mrs. J. B. Davies and Mrs. Earl B. Rose will be the hostesses for the affair.

* * *

Mr. W. W. Taylor, the art and antique collector of Korea with headquarters at Seoul, Chosen, is spending several days in Shanghai inspecting the recent acquisitions of the pottery collectors here. He has several handsomely illustrated catalogues of the rarer articles in his collection in addition to scores of colored works of brass-bound pearl inlaid Korean chests. He is stopping at the Astor House and will be glad to get in touch with anyone interested in chests, amber, pottery and brasses.

* * *

The International Savings Society, on page 5 of this issue, makes an announcement which should appeal to all those who are prepared to risk a trifle in order to stand the chance of gaining a handsome return.

* * *

La Vogue, the new store at No. 46 Nanking Road, which caters exclusively to the well-dressed, makes an interesting announcement on page 3 of the magazine section of today's issue. There will be displayed from tomorrow a fine selection of evening dresses, furs, coats, hats, and blouses (in georgette), over which Miss Young took particular care during her recent visit to Europe.

* * *

Now that the annual meeting of the Golf Club is over, and members' minds are at rest, they will be able to turn their thoughts to the selection of new implements wherewith to win monthly cups and other things. They would do well to call in at Boyes, Bassett and Co., who are displaying a fine line of the famous Patrick's golf clubs, bags, etc.

* * *

Owing to the unprecedented popularity of "Peg O' My Heart," The Howitt-Phillips Company have decided again to repeat this delightful play on Friday, November 3, in place of "When Knights Were Bold." The same play is to be presented on Wednesday next.

Soldier-Artists Paint Ruins Of Verdun for French Government

The French government has commissioned a number of artists who are now serving with the colors to paint pictures of the ruins of Verdun, that the memory of the famous battleground may be preserved for posterity. Here is one of the soldier-artists at his work amid the ruins of the shell torn city.

EARL FEVERSHAM KILLED

Died While Leading His Battalion In Action on September 15

London, September 21.—Lieut. Col. Earl Feversham was killed in action on September 15, while leading his battalion.

Earl Feversham, who was 37 years of age, an Oxford graduate and a large land owner, was Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Twenty-first Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, which he raised. He was a member of Parliament from 1906 to 1915, having previously, from 1902 to 1906, been assistant private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

He married Lady Marjorie Greville, eldest daughter of the Fifth Earl of Warwick. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

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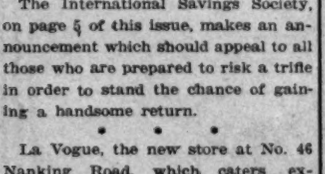

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Obituary

Mr. J. Macgregor

Word was received in Shanghai yesterday of the death of Mr. John Macgregor, one of the founders and senior member of the firm of Macgregor, Caldbeck and Co. His death occurred at his home place near Eastbourne, Sussex, to which he retired a few years ago. He was 80 years of age.

It is known here that Mr. Macgregor suffered from an eye trouble recently and that it was finally decided that an operation was necessary.

Mr. Macgregor was a native of Scotland. He came to the East in the late sixties and established himself in Hankow. He remained there a short time and came to Shanghai, where he became a member of the staff of Messrs. Provand and Co.

He later joined Messrs. George Smith and Co., which eventually was reorganized under the firm name of Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co., in 1883. Mr. Macgregor went to England at the time of the reorganization and remained in London until his retirement, looking after the home interests of the business. He never returned to China.

The deceased leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. A son, Mr. John Macgregor, is head of the firm in the London office.

Flags were flown at half-mast yesterday at the local office, the "Aquarius" factory and the Shanghai and Race Clubs.

12,000,000 SHELLS PRELUDE

London, September 21.—During the bombardment that preced the British advance on the Somme Friday the British guns must have thrown at least 12,000,000 shells on the German lines and position, says Malcolm Ross, war correspondent with the New Zealand forces, in a message received here.

GENTLEMEN:

Why don't you form a Syndicate in your office or your mess, and at a very trifling cost, stand a chance of gaining

$2,000?

IT IS VERY SIMPLE!

The International Savings Society issues Bonds of $2,000, on which the monthly premium is $12.00. On the 15th of every month, 25% of the collected premiums are divided by means of drawing among the subscribers. Ten per cent of the bonds in force draw an amount varying from $12 to $2,000. For instance, on October 16 (the 15th was a Sunday) the Society had issued 2,201 Bonds, and the premiums for that month amounted to 2,201 X 12 = $26,412, of which 25% amounted to $6,603. One bond received $2,000, another $1,000, and 218 other Bonds received sums ranging from $12 to $300.

There's the whole thing in a nutshell.

AND NOW TO FORM YOUR SYNDICATE

Supposing there are three other people in your office, your mess, or the house in which you live, whom you can persuade to go into the scheme with you. Apply to the Society for a Bond, and divide the monthly premium of $12 into four equal parts. That is to say, it will cost you and your friends $3 a month each to participate in the monthly drawings.

YOU ACCUMULATE CAPITAL

by subscribing for one or more of these Bonds, for it is not a Lottery, but a Savings Society. By monthly payments of $12 during 13 years and 10 months, you secure a repayment of $2,000 at the end of the 15th year, plus a share in the profits, besides which you participate in the monthly drawings already described.

NOTE THESE FACTS

1. *After two years' premiums have been paid, the Bonds have a surrender value.*
2. *The Society grants loans to the extent of the surrender value.*
3. *The bondholder participates in the monthly drawings until the total of these drawings exceeds $2,000.*
4. *Bonds are transferable at any time without charge.*
5. *Bondholders are fully protected.*
6. *Drawings are open to bondholders and the public.*

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HUGHES IS HECKLED BY OHIO WORKMEN

Toledo Factory Throng Asks About Danbury Hat Decision And Cheers Wilson

A CHALLENGE TO PRESIDENT

Nominee, At Cleveland Meeting, Asks Administration To Answer John Lind Charges

Cleveland, Ohio, September 26.—An audience of 8,000 persons in the Armory here tonight cheered an attack by Charles E. Hughes on the Adamson eight-hour law. This somewhat allayed the apprehensions of the Republican leaders that the nominee's attitude toward the legislation in favor of the railroad brotherhoods would prove unpopular in this great industrial section. The fears of the leaders had been sharpened by the disturbing experience of the candidate earlier in the day at Toledo, when men in the Willys-Overland automobile factory whom he was addressing; heckled him, asked him about the Danbury hat decision by the United States Supreme Court, in which he participated as a Justice, shouted at him derisively, and cheered for President Wilson.

Labor Criticisms Disturbing

The evidence of a more or less concerted effort on the part of some of the representatives of organized labor to embarrass the campaign tour of Mr. Hughes that appeared today gave the Republican leaders much concern, as they had been unable to figure out how the heavy labor vote in Ohio, one of the great manufacturing States of the Union, would go in November. Today, at stops along the line on the way to Cleveland, Mr. Hughes was challenged several times to discuss his part as a member of the United States Supreme Court in the Danbury hat case decision. Some of the leaders, who feel that the labor union men as a whole do not understand the facts in this regard and know only that a fine of $250,000 was imposed on the workmen responsible for the boycott, are hoping that the nominee will take up this question, which, in some sections at least, has been developed into an important issue.

It was hinted today that a well-organized movement had been set on foot by some of the labor leaders in conjunction with the Democrats to emphasize this decision in a manner calculated to advance the interests of President Wilson. The accusation has been made, although not publicly by any representative leader, that there have been developments which would indicate that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, may have been appealed to.

The first cries about the street hat case were heard during the street parade in Indianapolis. The question, "How about the Danbury hatters?" was shouted at the Hughes train early this morning at one of the stops. The climax came at a meeting at the plant of the Willys-Overland automobile factory at Toledo at noon, when a group of perhaps fifty labor union men shouted the challenge repeatedly and coupled it with applause for President Wilson. Mr. Hughes disregarded the interruption. Later it was explained that he did not know that the Danbury hat case was being mentioned by the workmen and thought that they were shouting about the Adamson eight-hour bill.

First Openly Discordant Note

While the campaign in this State has not been so well organized as in Indiana and there has been a slump in the matter of both crowds and enthusiasm, the outburst at the automobile factory was the first incident which might be called an openly discordant note. There was a difference of opinion as to the importance of the affair, but it did cause some worry among the Republican leaders, inasmuch as the labor union vote is large in Ohio and there has been much discussion about the effect the attack by Mr. Hughes on the eight-hour law would have. These leaders say they are convinced all will go well if Mr. Hughes can get before the voters, in a manner which they will grasp fully, his analysis of the legislation, and also make it clear that he is not opposed to the principle of the eight-hour day. They believe his views are correct and feel that the union men can be convinced. The danger lies, they think, in the difficulty of getting the complete case of the Republican nominee before these voters.

The scene at the Willys-Overland fatcory was taken as a good test of the fighting capacity of Mr. Hughes. The nominee went to the factory in the belief that he would be heckled, but determined to continue his attack upon the Adamson law without regard to the conditions that he would face.

Mr. Hughes, in an automobile, reached the factory ten minutes before noon. As the whistle blew at noon men in overalls, their hands and faces grimy, and many of them carrying dinner pails, rushed from the shops, with half an hour at their disposal before work was to be resumed. There are about 18,000 persons employed at the plant, and about 2,000 grouped themselves about the truck from which Mr. Hughes was to speak. The windows of all the near-by shops were filled, and many persons climbed telegraph poles to obtain a vantage point. There were some cheers for Wilson, which were answered by cheers for Hughes.

Met With Derisive Shouts

The candidate had to struggle against a falling voice, but, with a grim smile, he went ahead with his contention that he was a friend of labor and pictured the conditions under which he hoped men might live. Then he came to the Adamson bill.

"With respect to this recent bill that was passed by Congress," he said, "I am not opposed to the principle of the eight-hour day. That was not an eight-hour bill at all."

Mr. Hughes labeled the Adamson legislation as a law to increase wages under a fictitious name.

"Now, I am not opposed to an increase in wages," he said. "That is a question to be considered."

There were derisive shouts, but with a smile the candidate went on to criticise the "rule of force." There was some applause, and now and then a shout for President Wilson, mostly from men in the factory windows. Some one in the crowd asked: "If you worked in the Overland factory would you join the union?"

"That would depend on the facts in the case," retorted Mr Hughes. "I do not know the conditions in the Overland. I have no opposition to organized labor, as I have already shown you. What I would do in any case would be to examine the facts and see what was for the best interests of labor in the particular case. Now, my friends, I cannot talk to you at length, but I want you to know that the ambition that I have is to see a prosperous America."

At this point there were yells of derision and shouts for Wilson. It was then that the little group shouted: "How about the Danbury hatters, Mr. Hughes? How about the hatters?"

It was this outburst which, it was explained later, Mr. Hughes thought concerned the Adamson bill.

"My friends over there," the stenographic report of his remarks show he said, "have not heard what I just said. If you will tell them what I have said about the Adamson bill, I think they will find their questions have been answered."

As the address was closed there was applause for Mr. Hughes and shouts for President Wilson as the men, their time for luncheon up, scattered to their shops.

Mr. Hughes continued his attack upon the Adamson bill at a meeting in the Valentine Theater in Toledo. He charged that if the bill had been intended to be an eight-hour bill there would have been attached a penalty against employing men for longer than that time except in emergency. Referring again to the 30-cent gas case, which he said was decided only after a careful examination of the facts and had nothing in common with the Adamson legislation, as held by the Administration, Mr. Hughes took this fling at the President:

"I regret that an argument of that description has been made. I regard such an argument as very extraordinary. It seemed to indicate a lack of very clear understanding with respect to the functions of the legislator or of Congress and the functions of our court. That is something new in American Government."

Challenge to Administration

In his speech at the Armory here Mr. Hughes challenged President Wilson to answer the charge that he sent John Lind, his confidential representative, to Mexico early in 1914 with definite instructions that General Huerta must be eliminated as head of the provisional government, even if the active interference of the United States should be required to accomplish that purpose.

Reading from a slip of paper which he said bore authentic instructions to that effect, which Mr. Lind was authorized to repeat to the Minister of another foreign power in Mexico, Mr. Hughes said he had waited in vain for the Administration to reply. He said he had heard of a vague statement in a leading Democratic organ published in New York City that an answer might be made, but none had come.

"I challenge the Administration to deny that that authorization was given," he shouted.

Mr. Hughes coupled this attack with a high tribute to Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France, who is the Republican candidate for United States Senator in Ohio. He said the removal of Mr. Herrick from his position in France in the midst of the European war was "of the first importance to the country" and would "ever remain a blot upon the present Administration."

Mr. Hughes worked himself up to a high pitch of earnestness on these issues, and forgetful of the warnings of his physician that over-exertion of his voice might mean serious trouble which would incapacitate him for some time, he seized the occasion again to declare his independence of special privilege and boss domination. After picturing himself as contented as a Justice of the Supreme Court he exclaimed:

"I didn't take this nomination to pass out favors to any set of men. I am for the American people."

To Wed British Army Officer

(*Miss Frances Hawke*)

New York, Sept. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hawke, at their Summer home in Lawrence, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Hawke, to Major Charles H. Hill, of the Sixteenth York and Lancaster Regiment of the British army.

Major Hill, who was injured in the campaign at the Dardanelles, is back with his regiment again. He is prominent in business in this city and is a member of most of the Long Island clubs.

Miss Hawke made her debut two years ago and is identified with the most prominent of the social set on Long Island.

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FIGHTING IS BITTER IN THIEPVAL CAVES

Germans Come Out After British Advance And Shoot Them In The Back

AMAZING TUNNELS FOUND

Village Defended By One Regiment For Two Years As Token of Special Honor

By Philip Gibbs

With the British Armies in the Field, Wednesday, September 27.—The doom of Thiepval is fulfilled. That place upon the ridge, with its thirty-four black tree stumps, which has been harrowed, ploughed, and cratered under incessant storms of high explosive, fell into British hands last evening, all but one corner to the northwest, which was taken today.

Weeks ago I said the garrison there must know their doom was creeping nearer and sooner or later they must surrender or die. It was longer reaching them than I expected when I watched the attack on the Hohenzollern trench and the defenses running up to the Wunderwerk. It seemed to me then, watching the rapid progress of the British, that in a few more days from the Wunderwerk and Mouquet Farm on the east side the British lines would close in and put a strangle grip upon the place. It has taken longer than that. More storms of shells, more splendid lives to win the stronghold, and the wonder to me is, now that I know the full strength of the place, the resistance of its underground fortifications and the fighting spirit of the troops holding it, that the British captured it yesterday and today with such little loss, for the loss was amazingly light considering the long, stubborn fighting there and the machine gun fire which swept upon the British from many hidden places and the desperation of the garrison, who defended themselves with great gallantry. Let us give them honor in saying that, for they were fine fighting men. In the defense the advantage was all with them, but for the power of the British guns and the way in which the British troops fight, meaning to win whatever the cost, they were in an impregnable position.

Mouquet Farm a Stronghold

The taking of Mouquet Farm by the Australians and afterward by the Canadians was the worst menace to them, inclosing them on the right, but the astounding episode which happened yesterday will show most clearly the difficulties of the British troops and the cunning of the German earthworks. It is many days since I reported the final capture of Mouquet Farm and since I saw its ruins from High Ridge. These bits of broken brick work were the remnants of a place more important once than the ordinary French farmstead. It was a series of buildings such as one finds in France attached to a big chateau, with barns and outhouses and stables. The last British line of trenches struck through the middle of the place, having two bits of the ruin to the north of the trench and one to the south behind the line.

Hunt Germans Like Rabbits

The Germans seemed to be well away to the northward in the shell craters beyond th British parapet and nobody suspected Brother Boche was near at hand. It was with great surprise a few days ago that one of the English officers saw two Germans rise suddenly from a hole behind the British liner near the southern ruin of bricks. One of them beckoned to him.

"Be careful, sir," said a sentry, but the officer imagined the two Germans had strayed into the British lines and wanted to be taken prisoner. He went forward slowly until quite close to them, then he fell dead, shot by the man who beckoned to him, who, with his comrade, disappeared immediately into some hole which could not be found.

A day or two later a working party digging in the neighborhood broke through a deep tunnel. Instead of searching it they filled it up again. The British found themselves being sniped at from other holes in the ground. It came into the heads of the British officers that beneath the ground even behind the lines were nests of Germans who might turn upon them at any moment or blow them up by a charge of guncotton. Orders were given to draw back a little from Mouquet Farm, and the guns were turned on it again, flinging high explosives and shrapnel over the place as in the old days. Then some soldiers were sent forward to clear the trenches if they could find them. They came back without success, so the place remained one of our "mystery corners" until yesterday.

When the attack was to begin on Thiepval from the trenches to the south and swinging to the left from Mouquet it was dangerous, but it was decided to carry out the attacks without worrying about the underground inhabitants. The attacks on Thiepval began, and instantly, when the British troops on the right had advanced beyond the farm to Zollern trench, parties of graycoats came out of the tunnels of Mouquet and began firing machine guns into the backs of the British soldiers. By good luck there was a young British officer not far away who kept his head and had a quick way of dealing with a situation of this kind. He was in charge of a working party, but he saw his chance of a scrap.

"Come on, boys," he shouted. "Never mind your shovels."

His men threw down their tools and followed him. I don't know how many there were of them, but only thirteen came back. They brought with them one German officer and fifty-five men as prisoners, and these were no living men left at 6 o'clock last night in the tunnels of Mouquet.

Thiepval Defenders Under Ground

It was only a small episode in the rear of the assault on Thiepval, but it was extraordinary and not without importance on the right wing of the advance, for men do not like to go forward with machine gun fire from behind. It shows the way in which the ground all about here has been used for subterranean fighting.

So it was in Thiepval. Above ground there was nothing to see today, and for a long time but the black and broken tree trunks, with their lopped branches. No men could have remained alive above ground yesterday when the British guns hurled upon it a stream of heavy shells, which burst all over the site village with violent upheavals of earth and vast clouds of curly black smoke filled with death.

The German garrison kept below in a long series of vaults and tunnels, which they had strengthened and linked up and dug deeper in a way that would have surprised the old French farmers who used to keep their wine and stores down there centuries ago. They had made many exits so they could pop up with rifle and machine guns at many spots between the four corners of the village and they were ready for another British attack. I know these things because I have been talking with the survivors of the garrison. They are nearly all men of the Tenth Regiment, and they held Thiepval for two years.

It belonged so much to this regiment that instead of being relieved in the ordinary way like other troops and sent off to different parts of the front they received the honor of defending Thiepval since the beginning of the battle of the Somme. The regiment has arranged its own relief, company by company, Bapaume being their rest camp.

The men I met today had been actually at Thiepval only seven days without relief and had guessed it would be their turn to defend the place against the great English assault. They had pledged themselves to defend it to the death.

Prisoners Fine Specimens

Before telling the narrative of the British attack and the adventures of the attackers I think it interesting to give this glimpse of the defenders, of their life underground. When I talked with them this morning they had just been captured. I was struck by the superior drilling and intelligence of them all. They certainly were the best type of Germans I had seen on this front. Wurttembergers all and handsome fellows who had kept their spirit, one of the last groups of men who had fought against the British in the early days and survivors of the first line troops of the German Army, who have fallen like Autumn leaves upon the battlefields of Europe in the endless massacre of this war.

They were weary of this war, like all their troops. They laughed when I asked, "Will England win?" and would not pretend that Germany would still be victorious. They had heard of the downfall of two Zeppelins in England, and had all the news that is given to the German people by the newspapers, which they had every day, even yesterday, in their underground dwelling place at Thiepval, but they were not dupes of false news.

"Do you believe the British fleet is destroyed?" I asked, testing them.

"The English fleet is too great to be destroyed," they said. "We did not believe all those stories, but we gave you a good fight at sea."

They gave us a good fight on land and underground, this garrison of Thiepval, and with few exceptions they fought honorably, so that the British have no grudge against them, now they are prisoners.

The attack began yesterday at half past 12, after a great bombardment, which was continuous for twenty-four hours, rising to infernal heights of shell fire. The attacking troops leaped out of the trenches to the south of the trees just north of the Wunderwerk, advanced in waves up to a trench by a raw of apple trees, the right wing swinging round, as I have said, from Mouquet. It was on the left that the men had the hardest time. One battalion leading the assault had to advance directly upon the chateau, and from the cellars beneath it came waves of savage machine gun fire. They were also raked by the enfilade fire of machine guns from the left top corner of ground where the village once stood. The British were astounded.

"I didn't believe it possible," said one of them, "that any living soul could be there after all that shell fire, but as soon as it was switched off, blessed if the Germans didn't come up like rabbits out of the bunny holes and fire most hellishly."

For a long time it was impossible to get near the chateau or take the trench dug in front of it. It was a chateau once belonging to a German.

French gossip said that the German owner tunnelled it for such a defense as that of yesterday which is a fantastic tale but its cellars stood now and it was a strong place from which one party of the garrison poured out a stream of lead.

"Where are the old tanks?" shouted the British and stared back to catch a glimpse of them.

Tanks Like Big Grasshoppers

It is splendid to see the smiles over the faces of the British every time they talk of the tanks. Whatever their sufferings have been, they cheer up and laugh in a comical way, for the tank is a wonderfully fine tonic to the spirits of the men and an outrageous comedy.

Thrusting its blunt nose into the grim business of fighting, a task had been coming along slowly in a lumbering way, crawling over an interminable succession of shell craters, lurching over and down, into and out, of old German trenches, nosing heavily into the soft earth and grinding up again as though quite winded by this exercise, then waddling forward in the wake of the infantry. There it faced the ruins of the chateau and stared at them very steadily for quite a long time, as though wondering whether it should eat them or crush them. The British hide behind the ridges of shell craters, keeping low from the swish of machine-gun bullets and imploring the tank to get on with it.

Then it moved forward in a monstrous way, not swerving much to the left or right, but hewing itself on jerkily like a dragon with indigestion. But a very fierce fire leapt from its nostrils. German machine guns splashed its sides with bullets which ricocheted off. Not all those bullets kept it back. It got onto the German trench, trudged down the length of it, laying its sand bags flat and sweeping it with fire. The German machine guns were silent, and when the British followed the tank shouting and cheering they found a few German gunners standing with their hands up as a sign of surrender to the monster who had come upon them.

"We couldn't have faced the chateau without the help of the old tank," said several men. "It didn't care a damn for machine guns; it did them properly."

Unfortunately the great grasshopper get into trouble with some part of its mysterious anatomy and had to rest before crawing home to its lair so that the rest of the fighting in Thiepval was without this powerful support, and our infantry faced many other machine guns alone.

I suppose only Ovillers can rank with Thiepval for long and close fighting. The British had to tackle underground a foe who fired at them out of holes and crevices while they remained hidden.

They had to burrow for them, to dive down into the darkness, fight in tunnels and get their hands about the throats of the men who suddenly sprang up to them out of the earth."

Many deep dugouts were blown in at the entrances, so that the men were forced to come up at the other side. The British smoked them out and dug holes to tease them out. It was like rat hunting, but they were dangerous rats, life size, and often desperate. They surrendered in hundreds when the British got all around them and right down in their tunnels. I cannot tell the number of the German garrison. Nine hundred and ninety-eight unwounded men and forty wounded were brought down safely as prisoners, but others were killed on the way by their own barrage. Some dugouts were filled with dead and many lay above in shell craters."

In one case a party of sixteen prisoners behaved treacherously. They turned on the escort of two English soldiers taking them down, wounded them, and tried to go back to fight. They had no mercy from other English soldiers who came up at this moment.

All through the night until early this morning the last remnant of the garrison held out in the north-west corner of Thiepval until they were swept into a net by separate and gallant assaults of South Country troops.

German Counter-attack Fails

Later in the morning the German attempted a counter-attack after a tremendous barrage which I watched falling along the ridge and below in Thiepval Wood. Signal lights rose through all this smoke and I saw the British signaling for the help of their guns. Help came quickly and a storm of white and black smoke clouds rent by little flashes of flame burst beyond the village onto the German position, in and beyond the cemetery. It is queer that this seemed to silence the German guns for after this Thiepval was quiet for a time and the British came poking about in the pone as though looking for souvenirs. They dug new holes down into the tunnels. They seemed to be tearing our more prisoners because I saw trails of smoke rising from those hole sin the earth and one black volume gushed out of a covern mouth made through a heap of red rubbish which was over the chateau.

I have no space or time to deal with many events on other parts of the line, but everywhere the Germans are harrassed and their troops do not seem able yet to rally up to strong counter-attack. In many parts of the line patrols find it difficult to locate the Germans, and No Man's Land is widening out. Their guns were active today along all the line, shelling Combles now and then, and Morval heavily, but even their gunpower seems to be weakening, and it is likely that here and there they are shifting some of their batteries.

One of the most remarkable tank adventures was in the direction of Gueudecourt, were the attacking troops were held up yesterday in the usual way by the raking fire of machine guns. They made two attacks, but could not got beyond that screen of bullets. Then a tank strolled along, rolled over the trench with fire flashing from its flanks, and delivered it into the hands of the infantry with nearly 400 prisoners, who waived white flags above the parapet.

Germans Mob a Tank

That was not all. The tank, exhilarated by this success, went lollopping along in search of more adversaries. It went quite alone and only stopped for minor repairs when it was surrounded by a horde of German soldiers. Those men closed upon it with great pluck, for it was firing in a most deadly way. They tried to kill it. They flung bombs at it, clambered on its back, tried to smash it in with battens of rifles, jabbed it with bayonets, fired revolvers and rifles at it, and made wild pandemonium about it.

Then the British infantry arrived, attracted by the tumult of this scene, and drove the Germans back. But the tank had done its deadly work and between 200 and 300 killed and wounded Germans lay about its ungainly carcass. For a little while it seemed as if the tank also was out of action, but after a little attention and a good deal of grinding and grunting it heaved itself up and waddled away.

These things sound incredible. They are true, and although I write them in fantastic style because that is really the nature of the thing, it must not be forgotten that these tanks are terrible engines of war, doing most grim work, and that the men inside are taking high risks with astonishing courage. They are of the same breed as those flying men who today and yesterday flew in flocks over and beyond Thiepval, "ridiculously low down," as one officer observed, swooping down like hawks over the German batteries, so close sometimes they did not dare to fire.

All the British soldiers are fighting with a spirit beyond the normal laws of human nature. They are fighting for a quick finish, if that may be had by courage, to this most infamous and vile war.

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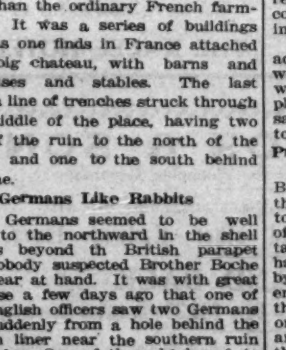

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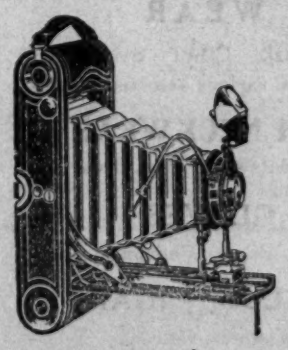

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French Soldiers Off Duty Crowd Towns In War Zone

Many Are Resting, Others Have Never Been to the Front And Are Waiting for the Chance to Go— The Work in the Fields

By Gertrude Atherton

Paris, August 18.

ONCE more I was summoned to the War Office, this time to be informed that although they wanted me to feel satisfied and really see something of the great drama, they would not take the responsibility of sending me so far into the military zone unless I obtained the personal escort of an American Army officer. And where, I demanded, was I to find an American Army officer in Paris? They suggested the American Clearing House.

I took my troubles to Mr. Beatty, through whose hands, expert and generous, so many millions' worth of donations have passed for the benefit of afflicted France, and who seems to respond automatically to the most unreasonable demand. For me he produced an American Army officer six feet high, very imposing and distinguished, and the matter was settled.

We started on the following Tuesday—Major C., Mme. Lyon, a mechanician, and our driver, Monsieur G.-B., whom I shall call the Lieutenant to avoid confusion, although as a matter of fact, and to his natural chagrin, there were no stripes on his sleeve. Refused for the army on account of an accident to his shoulder in boyhood, which prevented him from handling a gun properly, he had offered his services as driver at the outbreak of the war. Like many others, he anticipated a short war, or he would have gone as interpreter to the British Army, (he is an Oxford man); that way lies promotion, and for the driver there is none. As he is a young man, wealthy, pampered, living his own life in his own way up to August, 1914, he is now no doubt enjoying the novel experience of hard and incessant work, constant danger, and unremitting discipline, with no hope of reward. It was our gain, for he was altogether charming, and it was impossible to pity him, as, gay and grim, he certainly was determined to do what he could for his country.

The Marquise d'Andigne, (who was Miss Goddard of Providence,) the President of Le Bienetre du Blesse, was to have been one of the party, but as she was detained at the last minute I was asked to visit the hospitals in her place and ascertain which had received supplies and what each needed most. We started at 7.30 from Paris in admirable weather.

Traveling by automobile in the war zone is far more complicated than by train. Even in a gray military car, with two men in horizon blue on the front seat, you are held up at the entrance and exit of every town and hamlet, and often half way between, by the sudden appearance of a sentinel in the middle of the road, holding his gun horizontally above his head. He is accompanied by two others, who examine your papers, and if they possess the average quick intelligence of their race they make short work of it. If the first in authority happens to be slow, conscientious, and suspicious, he will pore over the papers for five minutes, and not infrequently disappear with them into his hut. Once they held us up so long in the blazing sun that our Lieutenant, who was not a patient mortal, poked his head into one of these tiny headquarters and demanded what was the matter, while even Major C. had visions of being turned back. They would give no answer until the Lieutenant made a second invasion, and then they informed him that they could not understand why the papers indicated four men and one woman in the party and the automobile contained two women. Mme. Lyon's first name is Martine! Why they could not have come out and asked instead of wasting their time and ours can only be explained by the fact that to a Frenchman time is nothing.

All this, save for the heat, concerned me not at all. I had not a second's responsibility on this trip. Major C. and the Lieutenant carried the papers, and although I am a feminist and admit no inferiority to man except in the matter of physical prowess, personally, when I have a man to take care of me, I am as meek as a lamb. He is welcome to all the responsibility and all the work. I never worry him by a suggestion. Our American officer in his khaki uniform, sitting like a ramrod on one of the single seats of the tonneau, inspired both curiosity and respect and spent a good part of his days returning salutes.

The trip, which lasted four days, was more than interesting. It was as unlike traversing the war zone by train as possible. In the first place the roads, which I expected to see, (and feel,) cut to pieces by the enormous amount of artillery and heavy camions that have rumbled over them constantly during the last two years, were in perfect condition. I don't know when they work on these roads, but while we were in the war zone there was but one short stretch under repair, and they were as dusty as California roads in Summer time. We must have passed during these four days no less than several thousand of these covered army wagons, great and small, which convey to the front every war commodity from soldiers to beef. I asked our Lieutenant how many of these camions France possessed and he said that, although he had never seen the amount stated, each was numbered and he had seen numbers as high as 130,000. This, of course, included every sort of vehicle, and we saw many kitchen wagons. The cooks, by the way, are among the heroes of the war and perish in large numbers.

If I was forced to complain of an unnatural calm during my first two visits into the war zone I had my fill of noise and incessant motion on this trip. Aside from the gray lumbering camions in their clouds of dust, there were, every few miles, "parcs" of artillery, the famous seventy-fives, hundreds of them, either undergoing repairs or awaiting demand . Of course, these parcs were filled with soldiers and their officers, and, indeed, before the end of those four days, it seemed to me that there must be as many men in the further precincts of the war zone doing practically nothing as there were at the front.

In certain of the larger towns, which for obvious reasons must not be named, the streets were so packed with soldiers that the car was obliged to crawl. All of these men were frankly loafing. Some of them were resting after the prescribed number of days in the trench, but as many more had never been to the front at all. They were ordered into the war zone that they might be on hand when needed, but meanwhile they were amusing themselves as best they could, and the majority looked bored. In one beautiful little town, through which the Germans did not pass during their retreat from the Marne, I saw a number of soldiers seated on the banks of a stream fishing. Their only excitement they own to the frequent visits of the taubes, but whether they avail themselves of the cellars hospitably marked "Cave Voutee," I forgot to ask. Probably not

Every estaminet, every restaurant and the "terrasse" before it with the little round white tables, was crowded, as well as the twisted streets and the frequent "place," with these soldiers in their faded blue, which, at a distance, seems to melt before your eyes. They hung from the windows, they gossiped at the pump, they mused on the bridges, and they were lined up in the fields just outside the towns, practicing arm exercises, one, two, three, four. Officers also strolled about, three and four in a party. Even in the villages, those old gray villages consisting of one long crooked street, widening to a "place" in the center and embracing several "farms," there were often many soldiers home on leave, smoking in front of their houses or playing with their children.

On the other hand, we passed through many more of these villages without seeing a man. The women sat out of doors sewing, and the children swarmed. It is the bourgeoisie which has reduced the birth rate in France. The aristocracy and the poor have large families. Ever since my arrival I have heard almost daily of working class families of anywhere from five to sixteen children. In the great valleys through which we passed these children played bareheaded, but in the Vosges, where it rains most of the time, all the little boys wore military caps.

I also saw a large number of soldiers in the peaceful fields beside the noisy roads, and was told they had been sent by the authorities to help with the harvesting. I shall always be glad that I have seen "with my own eyes" something of the immense number (and I saw but one small section of the zone) of men that France still has at her disposal, and has not yet been able to use. And, as I have said before, they are nearly all big fellows. It is only the men of the south, of the Midi, that are small, and by no means all of those.

It will be remembered that in a former article I described a visit to the Bureau of Agriculture and mentioned the request of the member who received us for seeds for the tubercular reformes. Until I saw these swarms of idle soldiers I did not recall a supplementary remark of his, made as we were rising to leave. "I want these seeds not only for the tuberculars," he said, "but for the soldiers at the rear. It is a problem to keep them occupied, and we purpose to put them at raising vegetables for the mess." Comment is unnecessary, but I recommend this casual remark to certain sentimental Americans I met in Paris who used to shake their heads and talk about France "bleeding to death." France is in as little danger of bleeding to death as she is of starving. It is she, indeed, who administers the lance, while the astonished Boche fertilizes her eastern lands.

An amusing story came from Bulgaria while I was in Paris, and was sent by Joseph Reinach to Figaro. The Crown Prince of Germany (or Tsar, as he calls himself!) invited the two older sons of the Bulgarian King to visit his headquarters before Verdun and be present at its downfall. The young men accepted the invitation, remained a month, then, very much bored, excused themselves and went home.

"What impressed you the most?" their father asked. They replied simultaneously: "The resistance of the French."

The fields devoid of soliders were a picturesque sight with the women in blue print frocks and white sunbonnets. Old and young, they were hard at work harvesting, and the children played among the stacks. In some of the hotels where we stopped either overnight or for luncheon we saw officers and their families, who had joined them here to save two or more precious days of their short leave. And there was more than one bride and bridegroom. Strange honeymoon, within sound of the guns that promised a quick disunion. The faces of the older wives looked philosophically happy, but those of the young women were drawn and pale. Life was beginning in tragedy; and no doubt twenty years hence they will be as torn with anxiety for their absent sons.

It was in a large and handsome hotel in Nancy (the less said about the average hotel in the war zone the better) where we spent the first night of our journey that I saw so many of these couples and reunited families; as it was as admirably run as in times of peace, I should like to give its name, but forbear lest it incur the just wrath of the enemy.

Nancy is little over five miles from the front, so that the roar of the guns may be heard plainly. It is bombarded by cannon now and again, but I missed one of these delicate attentions by two lays. The "caves" are indicated by the double cross of the House of Lorraine, for Taubes are among the daily commonplaces in Nancy.

Peace and a Threat of Russo-German Alliance

Dr. Aked Tells of the Contest Being Waged in Germany Between the War Party and the Moderates Over Terms of Settlement

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Aked, who discusses the German terms of peace in the following article, was one of the leaders of the Ford Peace Expedition. After the disbanding of the party he remained abroad as one of five American members of a neutral peace conference founded by Mr. Ford. Later there was a difference of opinion between them, and Dr. Aked resigned. He was formerly pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, of which John D. Rockefeller is the most influential member. Later he accepted a call to a San Francisco church, from which he recently resigned.

By the Rev. C. F. Aked, D. D., LL. D.

IN England and in Germany there is more talk of peace than there has been since the war began. London talks less about "crushing Germany," and still less about "wiping the Hohenzollerns off the face of the earth"; the membership of the Union for Democratic Control, the most radical peace organization in Europe, has reached the hundred-thousand mark, and The Nation has been allowed to formulate editorially, conditions of peace the sobriety and moderation of which have set all Europe talking.

In Germany a committee has come into existence, with the consent of the Government, for the purpose of organizing a nation-wide discussion of terms of peace. Some such propaganda, more in the nature of education than agitation, has become a condition of national safety. Opinion in Germany is more sharply divided than in England. There is more danger of internal trouble. But, contrary to general impressions in the United States, the trouble, if it comes, will not grow out of the determination of the Government to press on with the war. It will come if the Government attempts to make peace in the wrong way or to make a wrong sort of peace. Military considerations, that is to say, the exigencies of defeat or exhaustion, will determine the sort of peace which "moderates" and "militarists" can accept. At present it is doubtful if von Bethmann Hollweg and von Jagow are in a position to speak for a united Germany.

It was in Berlin at the end of May and in the early part of June, I went to Germany to secure, if possible from the German Government, and if not from the Government, then from the most influential persons in Germany outside the Government, disclaimers of extreme demands put forward by members of the war party or erroneously attributed to them. My object was to use such disclaimers in a friendly and helpful way in the neutral countries of the world, as well as in the belligerent lands. I thought that I might in this way discharge a ministry of reconciliation, if only in a rudimentary fashion.

In Berlin I was received at the Foreign Office, at the Vice Chancellor's palace, and at the palace of the General Staff. I was allowed to discuss the war, the nature and conduct of the war, and possible terms of peace, with the leading statesmen of the empire. But the German Government had no statement to make to the world. The opinion was that no good purpose could be served by discussion launched, as it were, into the air. Until the enemy is willing to sit down at a table and discuss peace, why spend time in talk which can lead nowhere? This seemed to be the attitude of German statemen.

In the last days of my visit it did, indeed, become a serious question with three of the most important men in Germany whether the time had not come when the Government could with perfect propriety make a statement to an unofficial envoy of good-will like myself. But the sea fight off the Jutland shores sent all Germany wild with delight, and filed the air with talk—not of peace!

Fortunately, my mission was practically concluded before the Jutland battle. Outside Government circles it had met with success beyond my hopes. A sane Germany was perfectly willing to speak words of sense and sobriety to as much of the civilized world as would thoughtfully listen. I went about my business openly, telling the Government what I was after, and obtaining at the outset permission to secure what expressions of opinion I could and take them out of the country uncensored. No restraint of any kind was placed upon my actions. I moved freely among all classes of persons, civil and military, of all ranks and of all shades of opinion The results may be set down in three divisions:

1. Opinion common to all Germany, official and unofficial, civil and military, "moderate" and "extreme."
2. The large body of moderate opinion, sane and reasonable.
3. Opinion of the extremists, angry, determined, relentless, the opinion, largely of the military, certainly of the militaristic party.

As to the first: It is easy to give a fair representation of the beliefs held in common by all the German people. It is less easy to gain a fair hearing for them in this country. We have made up our minds that nobody can believe such things, and so we are ready to wave them off the face of the earth. Yet where is the profit in refusing to see things as they are? What is important in this European quarrel is not only our apprehension of the facts; the profound conviction of one-half the world that is fighting is surely of greater consequence. However we may choose to scoff at the German view, the German view is there. And it has to be taken into account.

The rooted belief of the Germans is that Germany has been ruthlessly and wantonly attacked. The stern resolve of the German is that Germany must be put into a position in which it can never be attacked in this way again. If, as is stated—I take no responsibility for the figures—12,000,000 of German men are under arms today, then 12,000,000 of German men are willing to die, and twice as many German women are willing to let them die, only for the purpose of making such a war as this impossible in the years to come. This is the first conviction and the first resolve.

And the second conviction is that Germany is unconquerable. To men of every rank and class, separated by a whole world of circumstance and by oceans of temperamental difference, I put the question: "Is there no danger that the tide of battle may flow against you? Do you not take into your reckoning the possibility of defeat?" And everywhere I received the same answer: "It is unthinkable. Germany cannot be beaten into submission. Germany cannot be starved into submission. Germany cannot be defeated."

The nature of the protection needed against any future attack by a coalition of powers is variously conceived. Discussion of this carries us to the controverted questions.

Take the moderate view. It is a great mistake to think that all Germany is drunk with the lust of power and of world dominion. There is in Germany at this hour a body of opinion which is sane, reasonable, pacific. It is at once ardent and informed. It is patriotic, of course. It demands a united and prosperous Germany, secure from attack, free to develop its own civilization, to feel its limbs and grow. But its vision is not narrowed to Germany. It believes in free nations and free men.

A crucial question, of course, is that of annexation or no annexation. The men opposed to annexation have not waited until the hour when the enemy is putting forth his full strength to make known their hostility to the policy of dismembering Belgium or despoiling France. In July, 1915, a protest against the annexation of Belgium or of any part of Belgium was issued. It was signed by nearly a hundred of the foremost men in Germany. The language of the protest was unmistakable:

"We subscribe to the principle that the policy of absorption or annexation in the case of people accustomed to political independence is to be rejected."

And the suggested annexation is described as "a political blunder fraught with grave consequences and calculated not to strengthen but fatally to weaken the German Empire."

To this declaration were attached the names of Dr. Gerhard Anschutz, Professor Dr. Otto Baumgarten, Freiherr von Berlepsch, Professor Dr. Brentano, Professor Dr. Hans Delbruck, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Furst Henckel von Donnersmarck, Professor Dr. W. Foerster, Professor Dr. Adolf von Harnack, Furst von Hatzfeldt, Professor Dr. H. Herkner, Professor Dr. Wilhelm Herrmann, Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kahl, Professor Dr. Franz von Liszt, Frans von Mendelssohn, Graf A. von Monts, Professor Dr. Max Planck, Professor Martin Rade, Professor Dr. Karl Rathgen, Dr. Paul Rorhbach, Professor Dr. Gustav von Schmoller, Professor Dr. Walter Schucking, Freiherr von Stumm, R. von Tepper-Laski, Professor Dr. Ernst Troeltsch, Professor Max Weber, Professor Wellhausen, Theodor Wolff, and of sixty-one others—a united voice which cannot be silenced. I talked with many of the signers of this document, with Wolff, who actually wrote it; with von Harnack, Hans Delbruck, Paul Rohrbach, Dernburg, von Tepper-Laski, and others. They remain opponents of annexation.

But now as to the extreme view. "The land we have bought with our blood we shall keep," represents the attitude of the extremists, generally an officer in the army or a civilian assistant of the General Staff. The rich coal and iron lands of the French provinces now occupied by Germany must be laid under tribute, and such portions of Belgium as may be useful for strategic and commercial purposes, assuring open ways to the sea, must become German. Nothing less will give the security against future attack which Germany demands. The settlement of Balkan questions must be left largely in the hands of Austria. Asia Minor must come wholly under German influence. Poland must be reunited, but in vital connection with the German Empire. The Baltic provinces of Russia, historically German, must return to Germany.

And this is not all. The gravest danger by which Europe is threatened, and not Europe only, but the civilized world is that of a "Russian peace"—peace made between Germany and Russia. For this the militarists of the two countries were working during April and May. It is known that communications of a confidential nature passed between Berlin and Petrograd. It is understood that a personal representative of the Kaiser was in Petrograd for many weeks in close consultation with the Czar and his advisers. These things are known in London, and a British Minister with whom I talked scoffed at the idea that Germany could detach Russia from her allegiance to the Entente.

Up to the present, it is clear, these negotiations have failed. Is it certain that they must finally fail? It is certain that the attempt will be renewed.

And nowhere in the world is the policy of a "Russian peace" regarded with such detestation as in the moderate, not to say pacifist, circles in Berlin. Pacifists and Jingoes described to me the policy itself in almost identical terms: "Peace with Russia, withdrawal of German and Austrian forces from the eastern front, concentration against Italy, the passes taken, our troops swarming over the plains of Lombardy, Venice held for ransom, France overrun, England at our feet!" And the price to be paid to Russia for this "peace"? A free hand in Persia now, and later a Russo-German alliance against Great Britain and an attack upon India through Afghanistan!

It is difficult to imagine a policy more inimical to liberal and progressive thought, or more calculated to perpetuate an era of long and bloody wars. Who will win in Germany, the war party or the moderates? The question is really of more vital consequence than the more popular one, Who will win in the trenches? In the view of the moderate men of Germany, Hans Delbruck, Treitschke's great successor in the chair of history in the University of Berlin, himself the greatest historian of war now living, has given the watchword of the future in his famous phrase: "Free nations, a better Germany, and friendship with England."

Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

A MOST interesting series of lectures is promised to the members of the American Woman's Club this winter, the subject being the Arts and Crafts of the Far East. This will appeal to almost every foreigner who finds himself domiciled in a land where pottery flourished while art in Europe was still unborn and whose models are the basis of some of our most beautiful efforts. One cannot pass through the shopping district of any Chinese city, even in the humbler streets, without being struck by the extreme beauty of line and color of their wares, be they common utensils or finest embroideries. The first lecture, on porcelain, will be on Tuesday next at the Palace Hotel. The later lectures will include Chinese, Japanese and Korean arts, their porcelains, prints, bronzes, pictures and embroideries offering a wide scope for discussion.

* * *

Sir Everard Fraser, who has been on a visit to Peking, returned on Wednesday and resumed charge of the British Consulate.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Fay Perkins, who were married on the 14th instant at Nagasaki, have returned to Shanghai and will be "at home" to their friends after the 5th of November at the Burlington. Mrs. Frank Hinckley, formerly a well known resident, gave an "at home" for the bride at Oaklands, Cal., where a large number of guests spent a very pleasant afternoon. Mrs. Hinckley, by the way, has learnt to drive her own car and on a visit to Napa Springs, where the country is very hilly, negotiated some precipitious corners very creditably.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Fearn and Mrs. R. Calder Marshall are giving an "at home" to their friends in aid of the Blind and Disabled Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund on Friday next at 5 o'clock. During the afternoon Professor Papini will play and Mrs. Isherwood and other vocalists will entertain the guests, each of whom will gladly give the one dollar they are invited to contribute towards the excellent cause above stated.

* * *

Mr. — of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Mrs. Brent who used to charm local audiences by their delightful acting in the A. D. C. here, have left Harbin on nine months' leave.

* * *

The British Womens Work Association may be congratulated on their most successful "at home" on Tuesday, which attracted about 800 people to the Astor House, the crowd being so great that during the Howitt-Phillips Company's entertainment there was barely standing room. As Sir Havilland said in his little opening speech, their thanks were due to all who had helped towards the success of the entertainment, including Mr. Bain, through whose generosity and enthusiasm the "at home" had attained such huge dimensions, the Howitt-Phillips Company, and numerous others including the hundreds of Shanghai ladies and those living in the outports whose work, the real mainspring of the "at home," was exhibited in the adjoining room.

When it is realised that the work piled high on the tables—soft flannel shirts, pyjamas, dressing-gowns, knitted articles, garments for officers' wives and children and the large packing-case containing, 2,000 bandages—was the result of only three weeks labor, it will be recognised how earnestly these ladies are working for the men at the front and the wounded. The cutting out department, a very important cog in this big wheel, is in Mrs. Trueman's house and is under her management.

Miss O'Hanlan's singing and the

(Continued on Page 9)

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SHANGHAI

Shanghai Events

(Continued from Page 8)

entertainment by the Howitt-Phillips Co. with songs and recitations both grave and gay to which Mr. Ch. Bradley, Miss Isabel Fladgate, Miss Doris Phillips, Mr. Wheeler Dryden and Mr. Percy Baverstock contributed, were much appreciated, particularly Mr. Wheeler's impersonation of Charlie Chaplin which brought down the house. His absurd antics during the duel and the realistic discomfort experienced before producing egg after egg from his mouth elicited roars of delight from the audience.

The beautiful little miniature painted by Annie A. Fletcher was put up to auction during the afternoon. This lady, a member of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters, is becoming one of its leading representatives, and she has been commissioned by King George to execute a painting for Buckingham Palace. The miniature was knocked down to Mr. Jack Spunt for $200, who presented it to Lady de Saumarez—a graceful tribute to her indefatigable work as President of the Association.

Just before 6 the ball room was cle[illegible] and from 6 to 7 there was dancing to the strains of Professor Papini's orchestra. This was thoroughly enjoyed by all, a number of well-known people taking part, among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Phillips, Mr. Nasciemento, Mrs. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. C. Master, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Hickling, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Hunter and Miss Brand.

* * *

Mrs. Wilde (nee Merriman) who has been on a visit to Shanghai, and Mrs. T. H. U. Aldridge left for Harbin on Thursday. They go via Japan to Korea and expect to spend three days in Seoul. At Harbin, Mrs. Aldridge will stay with Mr. and Mrs. Wilde who are stationed there, going from there to Newchwang to friends. She will return via Peking and Hankow expecting to be here again in three or four weeks.

* * *

A well-known Shanghai lady, travelling to England via the United States, in a letter describing the latter part of the journey across the Atlantic says: "we all slept in life-buoys and boots." We are glad to think that the icy blasts of winter are still in abeyance.

* * *

Miss Barbara Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hunter, left for Shanghai by the P. and O. Nankin on the 12th with Mrs. Anderson (nee Miss Noble) who is on her way to join her husband, lately transferred from Penang to Tientsin. Miss Hunter's brother, who underwent a very serious operation some time ago, is at last well again and has just obtained a commission in the Royal Naval Air Service and is now a Flight Sub-lieutenant.

* * *

The public are reminded of the unique chance of obtaining very beautiful and also useful garments for tiny babies and children up to six years old at the sale in aid of the Officers' Families Fund which takes place on Wednesday next at 12A and 14 Jessfield Road. The garments, of finest Manila lawn lavishly trimmed with Irish crochet and filet lace are wonderfully inexpensive. There are children's furniture and toys too, and a raffle with the four delightful prizes advertised last week.

* * *

News has been received that Captain Hayley Bell (10th Battalion Queen's R. W. Surreys) was wounded last month, his right arm being broken above and below the elbow and his leg injured by shrapnel. He received his wounds during the Battle of the Somme where he was right in the front line of the very center, his regiment fighting their way through three lines of the enemy to the open country beyond.

He was taken to the hospital at Rouen, afterwards being sent to London where he was at the time of writing, and where he probably remain for another month or so. A bullet, which had evidently glanced off his bullet-proof waistcoat, found a resting place in his pocket, for which act of grace it will be highly prized by the recipient.

* * *

Miss Unwin leaves for Peking on Thursday next where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Aglen, returning here in about a fortnight.

* *

Mrs. A. P. Stokes and Mrs. Beck have returned from a ten day's visit to Peking.

* * *

Among the garments shown at the British Womens Work Association held at the Astor House on Tuesday, the "wind-proof, kid-lined waistcoats" attracted much notice. Here is a splendid use for old gloves. For lining the waiscoats the palms and backs are cut out—long gloves being particularly in request.

As may be imagined it takes many pairs to the making of one waistcoat, and it is hoped that during the winter months these gloves, instead of being discarded as useless, will be collected so that they may find their highest use in the battlefields on the other side of the world.

* * *

Miss Jessie Ackermann, F. R. S. G. S., whose vivid speaking so much impressed Shanghai, is giving a course of eight lectures on current events at the Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, 120 Szechuen Rd. This lady whose grip of events is world wide, has given her life to the progress of mankind—more especially the feminist movement—in almost every country, and her knowledge of their inhabitants is intimate. Miss Ackermann, while imparting information of a most comprehensive nature, enriches her discourse with a never failing fund of humor. In her lecture on Wednesday, the first of the series, she spoke of the situation in Europe from a neutral's standpoint, bringing forward the opinions of many leading thinkers as to the probable duration of the War, based on the resources of men, munitions and money of the belligerent countries. The lectures will be on Wednesday mornings at 10.30.

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BRITISH ARE BUILDING 18-INCH NAVAL GUNS

New Superdreadnoughts To Be Armed With Bigger Rifles Than Ever Before

RESULT OF BATTLE TESTS

Long Ranges of Falkland And Dogger Bank Fights Showed Need

Washington, September 28.—The British Government contemplates mounting eighteen-inch guns on its newest superdreadnoughts, at least one of these powerful weapons having been built under the direction of the ordnance experts of the Admiralty. Definite information to this effect has reached Washington and it has made a deep impression on navy officers here.

The fact that eighteen-inch guns may be adopted by the British Navy, considered in connection with the decision of the Navy Department to mount sixteen-inch guns on the four new battleships in this year's American naval building program, accentuates the rapid strides that have been made in naval ordnance and gunnery during the last decade. It means that with better shooting among the world's principal navies, and longer battle ranges, it has become necessary to adopt bigger guns to effectively deal with dreadnoughts at the distance at which sea battles are fought today.

During the Spanish war 3,000 yards was considered a good battle range. It was possible for the thirteen-inch guns of the Kentucky and Kearsarge to penetrat twelve inches of armor at that range. At 6,000 yards these older model thirteen-inch guns—they were only 35 calibres in length as compared with guns of 50 calibres in use today—would penetrate only 9.7 inches and at 9,000 yards only 8 inches.

Strides Heavy Armament

The 14-inch guns on the dreadnought Arkansas, which are 50 calibres in length will send shells through 17.5 inches of armor at 3,000 yards, 13.9 inches of armor at 6,000 yards, and 11 inches of armor at 9,000 yards. The first of the 14-inch guns of the American Navy were brought out in 1909 experimentally. They were only 45 calibres in length. They are capable of penetrating 18.7 inches of armor at 3,000 yards, 15.4 inches at 6,000 yards, and 12.6 inches at 9,000 yards. The 14-inch guns now being built for our navy are 50 calibres in length, and more powerful, and will penetrate 12 inches of armor at 12,000 yards.

The decision of the British Admiralty to build 18-inch naval guns is understood to be the result of the two naval engagements of the prevailing European war which were fought at very long range. These were the battle off the Falkland Islands, and the Dogger Bank engagement in which the German battle cruiser Bluecher was sunk. The range at which the Falkland Islands battle began was 17,000 yards, and the range at which the Dogger Bank battle was begun was 18,000 yards. In the latter battle the heaviest guns used by the British were 13.5-inch.

The fact that hits are possible at a range of 18,000 yards under battle conditions itself illustrates the advance that has been made in naval gunnery. It is this advance, this lengthening of the range at which war vessels may be hit in actual battle, that has forced the navies of the world to increase the power of their guns, for the very simple reason that if battles are to be fought at such long ranges more powerful weapons are necessary to deal the staggering blows necessary to disable an enemy.

The strides in gunnery have been remarkable since the Spanish War, and since then there has been a steady lengthening of the range at which ships and targets can be hit by American, British, and German warships.

Navy Officer's View

"It matters little how good your shooting is at long ranges," said one ordnance expert tonight, "if the shot, when delivered at 18,000 yards or 2,000 yards, will not damage the ship of the enemy. In order to damage the ship it is necessary for the shot which strikes that vessel at such long range to penetrate the armor and explode with damaging effect inside of the ship, or for the projectile to strike the deck of the ship. The longer the range, the deeper the angle of fall of a projectile on the deck of the enemy battleship, and the greater the angle of fall, the greater the chance of penetration. In the building of the high-powered gun for long-range shooting, the weapon must be made powerful enough to accomplish the double object either of penetrating the maximum thickness of the armor or of falling with steep enough angle on the deck of the ship, if the armor belting is missed, to penetrate the deck. The aim in modern naval battles at long ranges is not only to hit the enemy, but to put through the protective armor or through the deck of the enemy's vessel a shell sufficiently powerful to so damage the interior of that vessel as to disable it. If the 14-inch gun can do this at the range at which the battle is fought and will put the enemy's ship out of action, all well and good, but if the 14-inch gun will not do this at the longest battle range, and the 16-inch or 18-inch gun will, and the enemy is armed with the larger gun, the enemy has a distinct advantage."

The Pennsylvania's Feat

The possibilities of modern gunnery were exemplified several weeks ago in experimental target practice at Tangier Sound, in the Chesapeake Bay, when the big guns of the Pennsylvania, at a range of about 22,000 yards, scored five hits out of a single salvo of twelve guns. The Pennsylvania is armed with a primary battery of twelve 14-inch guns.

American ordnance experts have said that the 14-inch guns on the Pennsylvania would shoot further, shoot straighter, and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country. This assertion also was made by Secretary Daniels on April 30, 1915. With American ordnance experts and the General Board of the navy there has been this axiom with regard to calibre: That a ship should mount the smallest big gun that will pierce the enemy's armor over vitals at the maximum probable fighting range.

At that time it was pointed out by the Navy Department that the 14-inch guns of the Pennsylvania would get through the maximum armor then afloat, so far as its knowledge went, at a range of 12,000 yards. The British battle cruiser Queen Elizabeth, which is armed with 15-inch guns, has weapons that will do little more than that. Eighteen months ago the Navy Department had information which led it to believe that the velocity of the British 15-inch gun was such that the 14-inch guns of the Pennsylvania would range a little further than the Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch gun, and that the trajectory of the 14-inch gun would give it increased probability of hitting in comparison with the 15-inch gun. That the Pennsylvania's guns will outrange those of the Queen Elizabeth appears to have been borne out by the recent demonstration in Chesapeake Bay.

It is estimated here that the 18-inch guns of the British Navy will each weigh about 150 to 160 tons, and that the weight of the projectile will be about 2,900 pounds. The new 16-inch guns of the American Navy will throw projectiles weighing about 2,100 pounds. The 15-inch gun carried by the Queen Elizabeth throws a shell weighing about 1,920 pounds. Our 14-inch shell weighs 1,400 pounds.

REDOUBT'S CAPTURE IS ULSTER'S REVENGE

Position Where Many Irish Fell On July 1 Captured At Last

With The British Armies In The Field In France, September 28.—"You have just time to get into a tree-top and see us go after the Schwaben redoubt," said a staff General to the correspondent of The Associated Press today.

Attacks have been so numerous along the British front in the last few days that even if informed of all beforehand, the correspondents would have to possess a dual personality to be present at all. The offensive is in one of its bit-by-bit stages, but is being pressed with sustained and tireless fury under the auspices of the halcyon Autumn weather, for the past week surpassing any other week since it began.

Schwaben redoubt is beyond Thiepval, which was taken Tuesday. A crucifix once crowned this ridge. Where it stood became the center of the strongest defence German industry and ingenuity could build. This was the goal of the Ulster men in their heroic charge on July 1, when they fell face forward under the storm of machine gun fire sent from the site of the former shrine, which peasants working in their fields could see when they looked up from their labors in the surrounding fields and villages.

No Advance There Since July 1

In all the weeks since July 1 the British made no further attempt at this hill. Their trenches were in the same place as before that day. The "No Man's Land," or dead space, remained where it was when the Germans first formed their defensive line, but while they were swinging in from the south, where the grand attack on July 1 had succeeded, they had given Thiepval and Schwaben redoubt a fair daily allowance of shellfire, although making no infantry attack.

For nearly three months this softening process continued. Then when the British had gained the ridges running at an angle with the old German line of Thiepval they began to take fresh interest in that old first line. Now they did not have to attack it in front, but approached it from the side, as well as having it in a crushing vise.

One German officer, who was captured, said he did not think the British good enough soldiers to attack in this way, which was just the way the British did attack after their lesson of July 1.

"And we hope the Germans will continue to think us stupid," said a British staff officer.

Gunfire Without Interruption

But beyond Thiepval was that last commanding high ground south of the Ancre. Bare and brown it looked this morning and distinct were the German trenches, which were going "to get it" at a given moment.

Meanwhile all along the line of battle came just the steady gunfire which has been maintained without intermission of late. This keeps the Germans always under strain, destroying their works as fast as they can dig. They never know when or where such things as happened this morning at Schwaben redoubt may happen.

And suddenly balls of smoke so thick that they soon became a cloud were laid over the German first line on the ridge, and every one breaking from an ugly flash. Hissing, crashing death laid its gripping, lingering mantle over this trench, whose inmates could survive only by hugging to their dugouts. Every shell seemed to fall between two imaginary lines of tape laid for the guidance of the gunners.

When the rain of steel ceased, the British soldiers, timing their arrival to its cessation, were over the parapet and at the doors of the dugouts. Then on to the next trench in the same fashion the waves of shell fire swept up the hillside as shields for the advancing waves of khaki.

There are creeping artillery barrages and jumping barrages and many kinds as the guns come to play an increasingly skillful part. And the Germans came back, their shells screaming through the British shell curtain, trying to check the human waves. But unless their curtains were laid in the right place they were waste. A line of infantry may be fairly safe with a curtain shellfire 100 yards on either side.

Tomorrow those waves may break with sudden intensity at some other point along the battle line, and another village or system of trenches may be taken.

Three-quarters of Schwaben Redoubt is in British hands and five or six hundred prisoners were shelled out of their dugouts, while the fighting continues at this writing.

All along the line the British are gaining ground.

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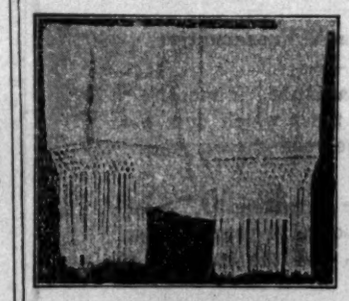

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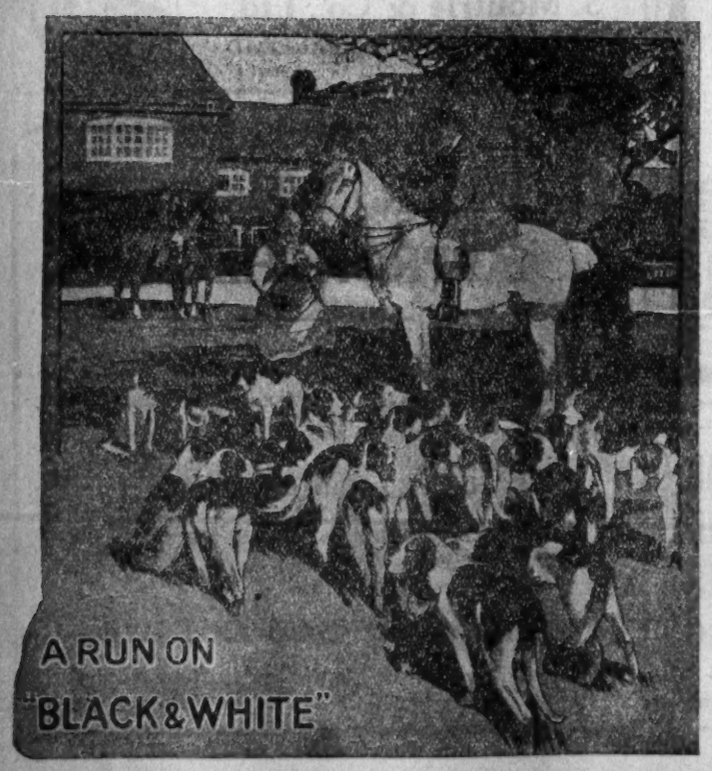

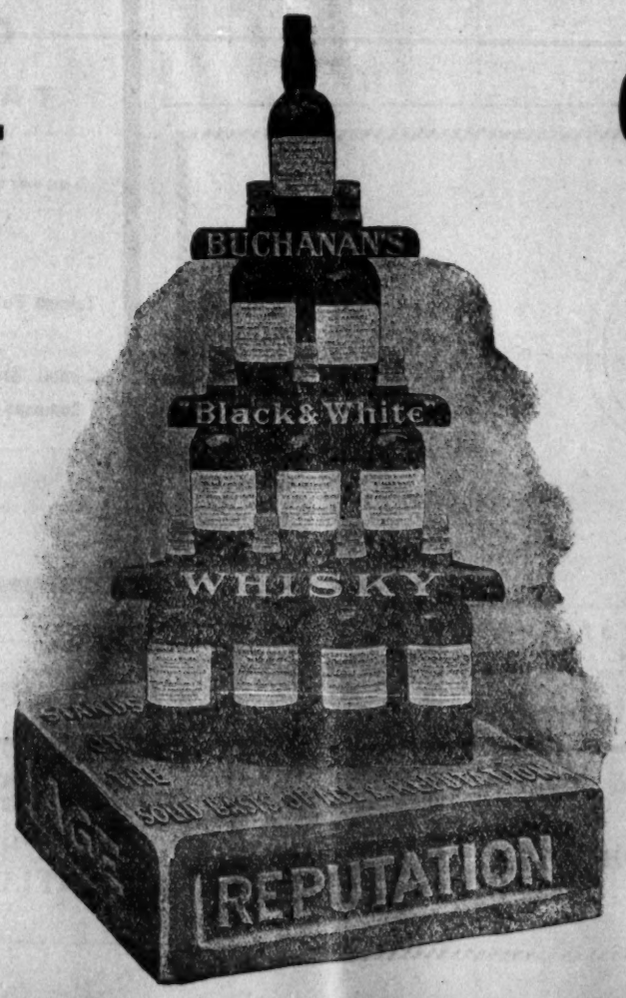

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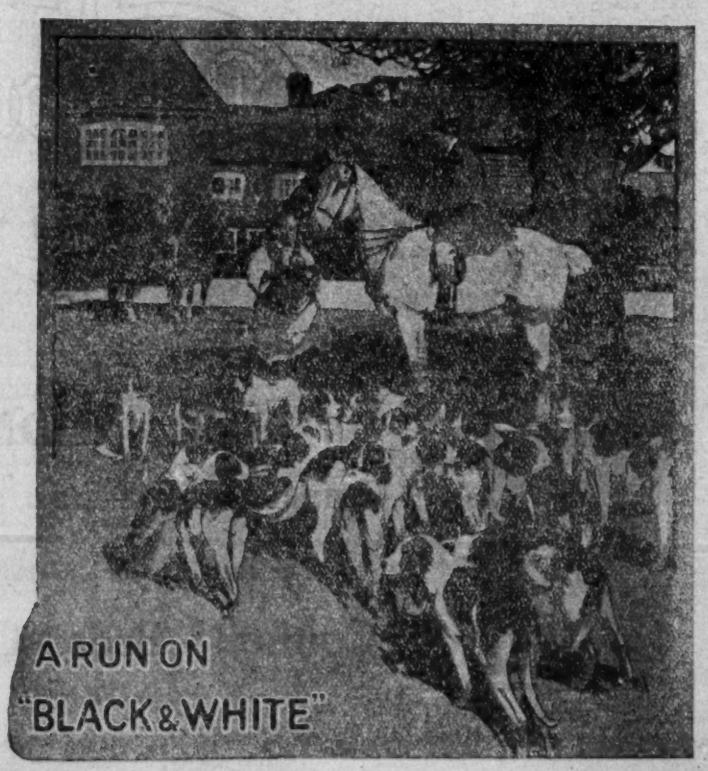


Navy Y.M.C.A. Notes

On Friday evening, at 8.30 o'clock, the first Fall social for the enlisted men of the U. S. Navy took place in the social rooms of the Navy Y.M.C.A. With five ships in the harbor, the number of men on liberty crowded the place and formed the most appreciative audience that could be wished for.

The program was an all-star one and was as follows:—General Secretary Blyth opened the evening by a dialect (negro) recitation of an old colored woman's first visit to the city and her mistaking a fire alarm box for a letter box, with alarming results; this put the audience at their ease. J. J. Evans followed with a violin solo that received much applause. Mr. Evans was accompanied by Mr. Ruby on the piano.

A pantomime sketch entitled: "The Shanghai Navy Widow" was next on the boards. This was enacted by six of the Galveston boys and was received with storms of applause. Mr. Hadabaugh, who took off the widow, acted his part out to perfection. The same can be said of all the other members of the cast.

Mr. E. A. Dearn, a favorite impersonator and ventriloquist in and about Shanghai, was next to entertain and so well was he received that it was only after many encores that he was allowed to leave the stage. Mr. O'Brien of the Brooklyn and Mr. Jenkins of the Galveston next received hearty applause for their well executed efforts.

Chaplain Anderson, the democratic preacher of the Fleet, gave Riley's "An Old Sweatheart of Mine" with fine effect. Mr. Veryard and Physical Director Swan of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. next pleased the audience. Mr. Veryard sang popular songs, accompanied on the piano by his wife. Mr. Swan gave a screamingly funny musical Swede stunt, in which his original make-up and his eccentric playing on the piccolo brought down the house.

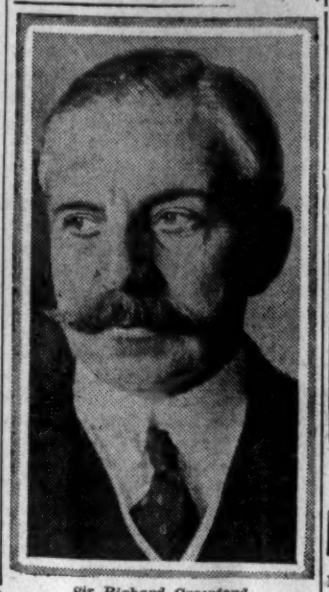
The successful evening's entertainment was brought to a fitting close by all singing patriotic songs. Light refreshments were served by the Y. M. C. A's. popular steward.

The management plan to have similar socials about every three weeks. The Galveston plan to take charge of the next entertainment and supply all the talent necessary and a great night is expected.

A Fleet billiard tournament begins on Wednesday next week, in the Navy billiard rooms. American pool will be played on their fine tables. After individual ship champions are declared, a fleet championship match will be played. Prizes will be awarded, and a fine permanent plaque, upon which the winners' names will be engraved, will be hung in the Y. M. C. A.

The popular Sunday afternoon services held for all enlisted men are well patronized. The very best speakers in the town are secured, Special music is one of the attractive features. Mr. E. K. Morrow, treasurer of the Methodist Mission Board, will be the speaker for today. Mr. Morrow is a great favorite with the navy boys; he has the "punch" and an interesting and helpful talk is anticipated.

Informal Conferences On Mail Censorship



Sir Richard Crawford

New York, September 26.—Conferences looking toward a settlement of the British mail censorship issue are being held here between bankers and exporters and Sir Richard Crawford, trade advisor to the British embassy in this country.

It is understood that Mr. J. P. Morgan, the group of bankers allied with him, and representatives of the largest exporting firms will ask Sir Richard to obtain from his Government concessions easing the mail censorship restrictions which the State Department has been unable thus far to obtain by diplomatic negotiations.

The conferences are unofficial and informal, the State Department at Washington having had no official notification of them.

Cries 'Hoola, Boola!' To Make Foe Think He's Savage Horde

London, September 22.—Investigation today of the German charge that "black savages" were aiding the English in fighting on the western front disclosed that one very large, black, fierce-looking negro, a British citizen hailing from London, was instructed to put his woolly head over the parapet twenty times a day in twenty different places for twenty days, yelling on each occasion "Hoola Boola!" Naturally the Germans thought they were opposing a horde of South African savages. And all the time the "horde" was scared stiff for fear that he would get his head shot off.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Alcinous	Oct.	5
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
City of Manila	Oct.	19
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushmi Maru	Oct.	16
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Karonga	Oct.	22
Kitano Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Machaon	Oct.	20
Miyazaki Maru	Sept	20
Namur	Sept.	21
Pembrokeshire	Sept	18
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordillere	Oct	20
Paul Lecat	Oct.	7
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Novara**	Oct.	16
For Vancouver, etc.		
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Hawaii Maru	Oct.	19
Henrik Ibsen	Oct.	27
Ide Maru	Oct.	25
Manila Maru	Sept.	19
Sado Maru	Sept.	25
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	16
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Muncaster Castle	July	29
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado	Oct.	25
Chile	Sept.	21
China	Sept.	9
Ecuador	Oct.	18
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kamo Maru	Aug. 26	Oct. 25
Kashima Maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 25
Katori Maru	Sept. 9	Nov. 3
Nankin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Mishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Nyanza**	Sept. 12	Oct. 30
Malta**	Sept. 29	Nov. 11
Merionethshire	Aug. 23	Oct. 29
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Dec. 12
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Oct. 20	Nov. 7
Montesgle	Oct. 11	Oct. 31
Manila Maru		Nov. 20
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 30
Egremont Castle	July 16	Nov. 15
Eurymedon		Nov. 5
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Venezuela	Oct. 20	Nov. 21
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 31
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antilochus		Dec. 30
Cyclops	Sept. 4	Nov. 9
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 15	Nov. 21
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 19
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Nov. 8
Peleus	Sept. 23	Nov. 17
Phemius		Dec. 23
Teucer	Oct 7	Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec. 18
Tydeus		Dec. 29
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Ceylon	Sept. 27	Dec. 18
Sumatra	Sept. 21	Dec. 10
Yeddo	Sept. 5	Nov. 30

**Transhipment from Colombo.
* Due date is approximate.

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regis.
Today.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(28th)
Hongkong and Europe	Hirano maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.30*	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	10.30*	..	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	..	10.00*
River Ports	Kiangfoo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tomorrow.									
Europe via Hongkong	Nore	..	..	..	..	..	..	a9.30*	9.00*
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez	Nore	..	a9.30*	9.30*	..	..	9.30*	..	9.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Nore	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Europe via Suez	Nore	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Singpo	Hsin Peking	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kianghsia	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Chenan		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kianghsin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Newchwang	Kungping	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Foochow	Taishun	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Anping	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00**	..	c8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, Octber 31.									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow		7.00*		..	..		..	5(30th)
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	10.30*	10.30*	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	..	10.00*
Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dalny	Sakaki maru	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Japan Ports	Hakuai maru	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe	Hakuai maru	..	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Suiwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Wednesday, November 1.									
River Ports	Tatung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00*	..	c8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, November 2.									
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Hongkong and Canton	Magellan	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Europe via Suez	Magellan	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Friday, November 3.									
Japan Ports	Poltava	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Japan and America	Kamakura maru	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Saturday, November 4.									
Japan, U. S. A. and Europe	Shinyo maru	..	..	..	j9.00*	..	..	..	9.00*
San Francisco, via Japan & Honolulu	Shinyo maru	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu the U. S. and Europe	Shinyo maru	..	..	11.00*	..	a11.00*	11.00*	..	10.00*

**Supplementary mail closes at 7 a.m. on the following morning.

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Postal money orders until 9.30 a.m. and Parcel post until 9 a.m.
C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.
E Registration 8.30 p.m.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 8.30 a.m.
H Parcel post 5 p.m. on Saturday, October 28.
I Registration 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on previous day.
J Money orders up to 9 a.m.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Wiensin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30	
Nanxiang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports		11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Nanxiang & Kiatinghsien		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, all River Ports and North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtia, Siashih and Tungxiang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping, & Tangxi & Hangchow also Huchow	7.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangxi, Siashih and Tungxiang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping & Hangchow also Shaoshing & Siaoshan		2.00
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.		
Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow		3.30

Launch.	close daily a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	2.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku		3.00
Minghong and Nankiao		2.00
		11.00
Huchow, Nansing and Linghu		11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao		3.00
		11.00
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	3.00
	10.45	5.30
Chowpu		11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang		3.00
Tachang		7.00
		11.00
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11, a.m 12 noon. 3, 5, 4, 6, p.m	
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon.	
Chwansha	7.00	
	3, 5, 4, 6, p.m.	
Foot Boat.		

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

German March, "Light Cavalry:"
"Millicent Valse:"
"They didn't believe me:"
Selection, Pagliacci:
"I love you, California:"
"A perfect day:"
"In der Nacht:"
"Puppchin," etc.

Such a programme you can hear nightly in

RESTAURANT R. N.

14 Astor Road

and have a good meal too. If you like to hear your favorite songs, Come, we play for you.

YALE

DOOR-LOCKS
NIGHT-LATCHES
PADLOCKS

Permanent Exhibition
of
Yale and Towne World-renowned Products
at
Mustard & Co's. Sales-Rooms
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Wholesale Distributors

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 28, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅛ = Tls. 1.33 @ 73.2 = $1.82

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	73.05
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1807
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1¼—Tls.	6.44
Exch. @ 73.2—Mex. ..$	8.80
Peking Bar .....Tls.	341
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....32 1/16d.	
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476 7/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1 1/16
London	Demand	3-1 1/16
India	T.T.	230¼
Paris	T.T.	431
Paris	Demand	431½
New York	T.T.	73⅞
New York	Demand	74
Hongkong	T.T.	71⅛
Japan	T.T.	69⅛
Batavia	T.T.	177⅝

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.		3-2 7/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.		3-2 7/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.		3-2 11/16
London .....6 ms. Docy.		3-2 11/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.		446
New York ..... 4 m-s.		76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.77

Hk. Tls. 1 =	France	4.83
„ „ 1 =	Marks	†3.95
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.21
Hk. Tls. 1 =	Yen	1.62
„ „ 1 =	Rupees	2.60
„ „ 1 =	Rouble	2.56
„ „ 1 =	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, October 28, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Trams "B" Tls. 88.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.15
Batu Anams Tls. 1.80
Ulobri Tls. 2.00
Padangs Tls. 16.50
Ziangbes Tls. 7.10
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.25
Langkats Tls. 24.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.82½
Chemors Tls. 1.95
Cultys Tls. 10.00
New Eng. Tls. 13.34

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, October 28, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

French Municipal 6% debs. Tls. 94.00 cash
Chengs Tls. 3.50 cash
Dominions Tls. 15.25 cash
Dominions Tls. 14.55 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.00 cash
Trams Tls. 88.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.55 cash

Direct

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.10 cash
Dominions Tls. 15.00 cash

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

There has been considerable activity during the past week in Cotton share dealing which probably formed the bulk of business passing through the Exchange. Prices have advanced sharply and the tendency is very firm. All Cottons are in good demand at current rates.

Shanghai Docks strengthened to Tls. 92 cash and sales have been done at Tls. 92 December. There has been a slight reaction after the recent sharp rise, but shares seems to be well held.

Lands remain steady. Langkats are very quiet at Tls. 24.

Rubbers are dull, but although there are always buyers of cheap lots there appers to be no great demand at the moment despite the attractive dividends now offering. No doubt the activity in Industrials has contributed to this position.

Insurance stocks are firm and generally show slight advance on last week's rates.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

143 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 20th instant.

White Silk.—A small business has been done at some advance. The market is quite firm and with any general demand higher rates are likely to be asked.

Tsatlees.—Blue Elephant Tls. 645. Silver Double Elephant Tls. 602½. Gold Lion Tls. 590. Gold Kiling Tls. 582½/85.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Bicycle, A. B. C. Tls. 690 av. Buffalo, A. B. C. Tls. 690 av. Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 655.

Tsatlee New Style.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 755 av. Three Arrow 1 and 2, Tls. 725 av. Black Lion 1 and 2, Tls. 725 av. Wild Dragon 1 and 2, Tls. 725 av. Bell 1, Tls. 725. Gold Tiger Ex. Tls. 685.

Steam Filatures.—More interest has been shown on basis of Gold Double Deer 1, 2, 10/12d., Tls. 1,020 av. Centaur Ex. 1, Tls. 1,000 av. Flying Lizard 1, 2, 13/15d., Tls .930 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Silkmen are very firm owing to advance in cocoons, but buyers show reluctance in facing the advance now asked. Gold Bat 1, 2, Tls. 360 av. Boy and Umbrella 1, Tls. 355.

Export from Shanghai
Season 1916-1917
Export Figures

All bales are picul bales.

Season 1914-1915

White Silk, to Europe, etc., in 80 catty
To America in picul bales

	White bales	Yellow bales	Total bales
1916-1917			
From 1st June to date,	8,498	7,193	15,691
Against corresponding period 1915-1916	11,434	7,064	18,498
*1914-1915	5,163	6,417	11,580

	1916, 1917 piculs.
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	5,500
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	7,500
Settlements for America, White Silk	4,000
	17,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	1,000
Yellow Silk	1,500
Visible Supply for season to date	19,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	500

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 27.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 5¾d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 6d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Very steady.
Last Quotation, London, October 26:
Spot: 2s. 5½d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 5¾d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Closing quieter.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9¼ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Penang	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000 000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,628,688.77
U.S.	$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balol
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.		$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.		$1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H.		$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. HEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 24, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	60-80
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-55
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-6
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	12-20
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	40-50
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.80

E. KILNER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Philippine Exploration Co. Shows Deficiency On Year, P. 27,382.04

Mr. Frank B. Ingersoll, in his report as President of the Philippine Exploration Company for the year ending April 30, 1916, remarks that the Gumaos Placer Co., which was the only source of revenue of the company, has ceased to pay dividends, its payable ground seemingly being exhausted. Despite the new tests which are being made, it is Mr. Ingersoll's opinion that no further payable ground will be developed.

The company's balance sheet records a deficiency for the year of Pesos 27,382.04.

Mr. Ingersoll's report in full follows:

The fiscal year just passed has been devoted to carrying out the plans decided upon at the last annual stockholders' meeting held May 3, 1915, the details of which plans the board of directors instructed the President to put into effect. The activities of the period may be divided as follows:

(1) San Mauricio litigation:—In accordance with the stockholders' resolution at the annual meeting and the subsequent instructions of the board of Directors, suit was brought on this company's old claim against the San Mauricio Gold Mining Company, the claims of several other creditors being joined in the same action. Final judgment was secured and the property of the defendant company was bought in at sheriff's sale, for the benefit of the creditors.

As a sequence of this suit, the assets acquired are to be held by those creditors as their respective participations appear. The substance of the result obtained is that, in place of sixty per cent of the capital stock of the San Mauricio Company, the Philippine Exploration Company will become the owner of a seventy per cent interest in all the assets formerly owned by the San Mauricio Company.

This new apportionment of interest in the San Mauricio property also includes the final withdrawal by The Philippines Mineral Syndicate, Ltd., the former owner of this property, of its claim that the Philippine Exploration Company has failed to comply with all of its obligations regarding the equipment and development of the mine.

(2) San Mauricio drainage tunnel:—In pursuance of the resolution of the shareholders at the annual meeting, work was begun the same month on a drainage tunnel to de-water the San Mauricio mine. Operations were commenced in the shape of an open cut at a point on the bay front, about 1,000 feet west of the mouth of the old Ancla de Oro tunnel. This cut was merged into a tunnel and the entire workings were carried on for a distance of about 200 feet.

At this point, a slippery formation was encountered and a tremendous mass of dirt and stone from the mountain side kept continuously sliding down into the workings. After the most vigorous but unsuccessful efforts to keep the tunnel open, it had to be abandoned in the month of September last.

Work was then started to open up the old Ancla de Oro tunnel. At a distance of 210 feet from the mouth of the tunnel and at the point where there had, many years before, been a shaft, the earth fell in to such an extent that it was impossible to support the roof of the tunnel, even with steel rails.

The field of operations was then retired to a point about 170 feet from the portal, where an "elbow" was cut. This enabled the tunnel to pass the most dangerous point and the work of driving in a line parallel to the old Ancla de Oro tunnel was continued.

Operations on the new tunnel have been pushed vigorously and, at the end of April, a point 460 feet from the portal had been reached. The work has been greatly hampered by the broken formation of the ground.

The rock is so easily shattered that it is impossible to use heavy charges of dynamite in blasting and so comparatively slow progress is made. According to present indications, the tunnel should be finished by the end of the present calendar year.

(3.) Casalugan dredging property:—Acting in pursuance of the stockholders' resolution at the annual meeting, to the effect that there be investigated as soon as possible the placer properties which might be available for the company and that a selection be made therefrom, this work was also taken up actively. The most promising property was a parcel of ground commonly known as the "Paracale Extension," or "Casalugan" property, located in the upper Paracale valley, on which parcel there had previously been made several favorable reports.

However, as these reports all seemed to have been based on an insufficient amount of investigation, it was decided to test the property very closely. The work was carried on during several months.

The result showed a large block of ground with payable values, but, considered alone, not large enough in extent to warrant the cost of the installation of a dredge thereon. However, there might have been secured other parcels of ground in the same district of sufficient size to make the combined area the basis of an attractive business proposition.

But the abnormally high prices of steel and all structural materials, the excessive freights, the uncertainty of obtaining cargo space, the impossibility of securing a guarantee of delivery before any specified date, all combined to emphasize the necessity of an indefinite postponement of the project until such a time as conditions are normal again.

(4.) Other placer properties tested:—In pursuance of the resolution of the stockholders that there be investigated all mining properties available to the company, the management decided to test a number of other alluvial deposits on various rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean on the east coast of Luzon. These properties had only been superficially prospected, but had given excellent surface showings.

The testing work was systematically carried out during the latter part of 1915 and for a short period during the early part of this year. The results were very disappointing. While, in many places, there were excellent showings for a few feet below the surface, with depth the values disappeared. No payable piece of ground of sufficient area to warrant the installation of a plant was developed.

Gumaos Placer Company:—Attention is called to the fact that the Gumaos Placer Company, which was the only source of revenue of this Company, has ceased to pay dividends. The payable ground of that company's area has seemingly been exhausted. Tests are now being carried on under direction of the board of directors of the Gumaos Company, but, in the opinion of the writer, no further payable ground will be developed. What disposition will be made of the Gumaos dredge is as yet undetermined.

Future activities:—The only active project now under way for this company is the continuation of the San Mauricio drainage tunnel and, as already indicated, this is being pushed with all diligence, with the hope that it will be completed within the year.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their weekly market report:—

The upward trend of prices of all "spot" goods continues, though it is surprising how little keenness is shown by buyers to snap up the supplies that are available, for outlets dependent upon Shanghai for imports have been content to go short for months past, and there is no sign as yet that they are getting anxious about the future. Yarn buyers on the other hand have been more awake and have been actively buying all they can lay their hands on, the movement being mainly of a speculative character, stimulated partly by the rapidly rising price of American cotton, and partly by the likelihood of a good demand shortly, when the season's produce is marketed, for agriculture in this country has had a bumper year.

Prices asked in producing countries are now so high that they are of purely academic interest as far as this market is concerned.

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—Business continues on a small scale but prices are gradually creeping upwards. Sales are made public in Black Mandarin at Tls. 3.47½ and Red Mandarin at Tls. 2.91. Auction prices advanced 2½ to 5 candareens.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—A few small sales have been made in Bridge at Tls. 4.50, and Red Cock at Tls. 4.12½. Prices at auction ruled about 5 candareens higher.

12-lbs. 36-in.—Market continues firm with fair advances paid or favorite chops. We hear of sales of Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 5.90, and Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 5.50. At the auctions an advance of 5 candareens to one mace took place.

Jeans.—Buyers have been interested mostly in Japanese cloths, of which sales returned in Large Doe at Tls. 7.06, Blue Dragon at Tls. 7.00, Blue Stag at Tls. 6.30, Phoenix at Tls. 6.10, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 6.00 and No. 2 at Tls. 5.50, Dinner at Tls. 5.50, Gold Two Horses at Tls. 5.40, and Blue Nine "Fung" at Tls. 5.30. The auction chops advanced from 5 to 15 candareens per piece.

Drills and Sheetings.—Business is confined to Japanese makes as follows:—

Drills:—Phoenix at Tls. 4.00, and Sheetings:—Dragonhead and Nine Dragons at Tls. 4.25.

There is a strong enquiry for local cloths but supplies are scarce and mills reported to be well sold ahead.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Market strong but business remains on restricted lines. At the auctions the tone for both Fast Black Cotton Italians and Venetians was very firm.

Cotton.—Following the phenomenal advance in New York and Liverpool as well as in the local yarn market, China cotton has ruled strong in the interval, and even at the present comparatively high quotations there are very few sellers. On the other hand the daily arrivals from the country, are heavy and, unless promptly absorbed, may force sellers to liquidate some of their holdings.

Quotations at the close are nominally: Tungchow at Tls. 26.00, Shanghai at Tls. 24.00/24.50, Steam ginned at Tls. 24.50, Four chop Tls. 24.60 and Ningpo at Tls. 23.50.

Reuter's last report quotes American Cotton in Liverpool at 11.13d., Egyptian at 17.40d. and Indian at 8d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Market continues to advance, though largely under the influence of speculative operations. The mills are now well sold ahead and are holding for higher prices all round. Sales reported are:—

No. 10s.—300 Bales Chelin at Tls. 90.00.

No. 16s.—200 Bales Wedding (heavy) at Tls. 109.50/110.00, 200 Bales Anchor at Tls. 107.50, 500 Bales Two Tigers at Tls. 107.00/108.00 and 500 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 106.00.

No. 20s.—100 Bales 9 Men and Tiger at Tls. 113.50.

Indian Yarn.—Only a small business is reported in these spinnings as follows:—

No. 10s.—25 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 90.50, 100 Bales Gold Mohur at Tls. 92.75, 75 Bales Hongkong Mill at Tls. 81.00/82.00, 300 Bales Pabaney Ring at Tls. 92.00/93.00, 200 Bales Sorab at Tls. 91.00/92.00, and 350 Bales Tricumdass at Tls. 90.50/91.50.

Japanese Yarn.—These spinnings continue their upward course, and it is reported that some of the importing houses are buying back No. 20s. at prices ranging between Tls. 116.00 and Tls. 120.00 per bales.

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, October 27:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	124	10	0
American Electrolytic Copper f. o. b.	143	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton..	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver Second hand..	17	15	0
Tinplats i. c. w. per case..	31s. Nom.		
Muntz Metal London or Liverpool		16d.	
Standard Tin (cash).....	181	0	0
Standard Tin (3 months).	182	15	0
Spelter (ordy. Soft) f. o. b.	52	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge	26	5	0

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 26 was 90 tons."

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, October 27.—Following are today's rates and prices:—

Consols 2½% for a/c.....	£56¼
Cheques on London at Paris.	Frs. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot).....	32⅛d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of Discount....	5⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F...	17.00d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	8d.
Cotton; Mid-American Spot.	11.14d.
Plantation Rubber November ..... (paid)	2s. 6d.
Indian Tea	9¼d.
Ceylon Tea	9⅜d.

DRINK SPARKLIS
Pure Aerated Waters
MANUFACTURED BY
The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.
FACTORY:—
No. 76 North Szechuen Rd.
Prices and Order Books on application
The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers.
Phone No. 3255. Office: No. 73 Range Rd.
16607

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW
杭州西湖新新旅館
NOTICE
The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated and fine views may be obtained from the windows. This is the best time of year in which to visit Hangchow; the weather is fine and there are no mosquitoes. The house is large, with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai.
PRICES VERY MODERATE
Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.
"American" fresh fruit always in stock
Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.
A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

OFFICES
TO LET
From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
JUST ARRIVED
Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Amusements

THE Apollo THEATRE
PROGRAMME
For Tonight, October 29th
Grand Change of Programme of
"THE WHAT NOTS"
A variety and high class comedy company.
"THE GREAT RENVILLE ROBERTY"
New tricks and illusions.
MISS IRENE BERYL
New songs and sand dance
CHARLIE: more laughs
"THE WARLEYS"
The vampire dance and new sketches.
Sylvano Lopez, Musical Director
Also
PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest. A good selection of comedy films.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

LYCEUM THEATRE
The Howitt-Phillips Company
TONIGHT
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th
The company will repeat that screaming farcical Comedy
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st
The famous amateur cracksman Comedy
"RAFFLES"
will be staged
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st
"PEG O' MY HEART"
will be repeated again
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd
That Screaming Farce
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd
By Request
"PEG O' MY HEART"
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th
"R. U. A. MASON"
The plans for these performances are NOW OPEN at MOUTRIE'S

OLYMPIC THEATRE
NEW PROGRAMME
For
29th & 30th Oct.
SHOWING
The last six parts of the Harem Life film
"THE PURPLE IRIS"
and
other interesting films
Matinee on Sunday showing "The Purple Iris" and the 19th and 20th episodes of "The Broken Coin"

VICTORIA THEATRE
Showing for Three Nights Only
Friday, Saturday, and Sunday
Oct. 27th, 28th and 29th
The Great Moral
Feature Film in Six Parts
"THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE"
From the Book by Reginald Wright Kauffman
Matinee on Sunday showing
The Last Four Parts of
"THE PURPLE IRIS"
and
The first three episodes of "Runaway June"

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.
PROGRAMME
for
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 30th, 31st October & 1st Nov.
"MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL."
9th and 11th Series
"UNDER OATH"
and
"THE MAN ON WATCH"
Two really exciting and thrilling stories in this series, each one of which grips the attention of the audience and enthralls them from beginning to end.
Also showing:—
"HALF-BREED'S TREACHERY."
Drama.
"CURSE OF A NAME"
Comic.
Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

APOLLO THEATRE
An entire change of programme for October 30th, 31st, November 1st and 2nd.
"THE WHAT NOTS"
THE GREAT RENVILLE ROBERTY
in his original invention
BLACK ART BLACK ART
Mysteries of 1,000 years ago.
THE WARLEYS, CHARLIE AND BERYL
Sketch, TOMMY ATKINS.

A SCENE FROM "THE RED CIRCLE," CHAPTER NO. 14 (PATHE)

Charlie and Beryl In a New Dance
MISS IRENE BERYL
New Songs, Original Skirt Dance, and
"THE SLAVE DANCE"
CHARLIE in New Funnyisms
Don't fail to see the final two episodes of
"THE RED CIRCLE"
13th and 14th episodes entitled:
"BRANDED AS THIEF"
and
"JUDGMENT DAY"
four interesting reels.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct	29 ..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov	1 P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Ide maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	4 5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	4 noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	4 5.00*	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	10 ..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	11 P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
..	13 noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	14 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.& Co.
..	18 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
..	27 10.30*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec	2 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	2 5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	7 P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
..	16 P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	22 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct	30 ..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	31 1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov	1	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
	4 noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	4 P. M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
	11 A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct	28 ..	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br.	D. Sassoon
..	29 11.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	30 10.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov	3 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	8 D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
..	10 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	12 11.00*	M'seilles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	13 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
..	20 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
..	27 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
..	30 P.M.	Genoa	Merlonethshire	Br.	J.M.& Co.
Dec	4 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanda	Br.	B. & S.
..	5 D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
..	8 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	15 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
..	17 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	17 D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
..	20 D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan	3 D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
..	17 D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct	28 A.M.	Hongkong Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
	29 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
	30 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
	31 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
	31 A.M.	Foochow	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
Nov	1 5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. N. Co
	2 P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	2 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	3 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	11 A.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	24 P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	22 5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct	29 noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	30 P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
..	31 1.00	Dalny direct	Sakakimaru	Jap.	S. M.R.
..	31 noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	31 P.M.	Tsingtao	Fushin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	31 A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	31 A.M.	Newchwang	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.NCo.
Nov	1 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	2 D.L.	Tientsin	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
..	4 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct	30	M.N. Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	30	M.N. do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
..	30	M.N. do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	31	M.N. do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	31	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov	1	M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
..	1	M.N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	3	M.N. do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct	28 Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Oct	28 Chefoo	Kingsing	986	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct	28 Hankow	Ngankin	1710	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct	28 Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L.Co.	CKPW
Oct	28 Japan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Oct	28 Japan	Canada maru	3759	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
Oct	28 Japan	Tokuyama maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Oct	28 Hongkong	Newby Hall		Br.		
Oct	28 Vladivostock	Tomsk				
Oct	28 Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct	28 Newchwang	Utrecht	1084	Dut.	A. P. Co.	
Oct	28 Chefoo	Anping	1179	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct	28 Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Oct	28 Japan	Nore	4251	Br.	P. & O.	
Oct	8 Japan	Toto maru	1167	Jap.	S. S.	
Oct	8 Japan	Tsu ama maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Oct	28 Swatow	Kashing	1148	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct	28 Hankow	Kiangsin	1210	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Oct	28 Japan	Rokkosan maru	1343	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Oct	28 Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furukawa	
Oct	28 Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546			

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct	28 Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	28 Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	28 Chefoo, Tientsin	Esang	827	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	28 Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
..	28 Newchwang	Dairn maru	613	Jap.	M. B. Co.
..	28 Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
..	28 Japan	Yawata maru	169	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	28 Hankow	Toyowa maru	1148	Jap.	M. B. Co.
..	28 Newchwang	Hshikong	267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
..	29 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S
..	28 Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Coxe
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
7 p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
7 p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
B N B	Oct. 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, October 30 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from Old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, November 1 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Kungping, Capt. J. B. Howie, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai at 7 a.m. on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Laisang is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on November 1.

The P. and O. s.s. Nyanza, with the London mail of September 21, left Hongkong on Friday, October 27, for Shanghai and is expected to arrive here on Monday, the 30th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Swatow on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien with the French mail of the October 1, left Singapore for Shanghai on Thursday morning, October 26, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Wednesday, November 8, at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on same day. Due at Saigon on Saturday evening, the 28th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing from Chefoo:—Mr. E. A. Schowabe. From Weihaiwei:—Mrs. W. A. Martin.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru from Hongkong:—Mrs. T. Embry, Mr. J. H. Cubber, Mr. G. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Van-Corbeck, Mr. A. P. Denegre, Mr. E. R. Wagner, Mr. W. Morley, Miss B. Erisman, Miss M. Walden, Miss E. M. Grilk and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar and child, and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Owen and child, Mr. F. M. P. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Arikawa, Miss A. Hunsley, Miss R. Hunsley, Mrs. E. Hunsley, Mrs. A. L. Wright, Miss J. Franklin, Miss S. Franklin, Mrs. E. M. Drummond and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson and infant.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Hannish and 3 children, Mr. K. W. Campbell. From Nanking:—Miss R. Fehr, Mrs. H. Adams.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru from Japan:—Mr. H. Crapski, Mr. Otto Bentz, Capt. Newcomb, Mr. E. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Ozorio, Mr. and Mrs. Rattey, Miss P. Walker, Mr. Rattey and children.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Bidgood, Mr. E. J. Ward, Mr. H. G. Godat, Mr. Braith Waite, Mr. Deane, Mr. Cheng, Mrs. Warren.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Cheoo:—Mr. A. Plemenik, Mr. J. Brandt, Mrs. Byhiss and 2 children.

Siccawei Weather Report

27.—Heavy anticyclone still prevailing over central China, but spreading over Japan while shifting away from Mongolia.

Hard monsoon and cold rain in our regions; variable and moderate breezes in the North.

28.—Rain and misty weather. Wind keeping to N. E.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, October 28, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	767.95	768.64
" " inches	30.23	30.26
Variation mm. for 24 h	-3.11	-4.23
Variation mm. for 12h	-1.24	-1.58
Wind Direction	ENE	NNE
Wind Kilom per hour	26	31
Wind Miles	16.2	19.3
Temperature Cen	13°0	12°8
Temperature Fahr	55.4	55.0
Humidity: co	96	87
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	5.3	5.0
Rainfall inches	0.12	0.30

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Oct 26	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Oct 26	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Oct 27	Japan	Fuksan maru	1879	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Oct 25	Hongkong	Glenogle		Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Oct 27	Japan	Hirano maru	4937	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Oct 27	Hankow	Henrik Ibsen	2990	Nor.	Forbes Co.	BX
May 23	Hankow	Kiuling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Oct 14	Hankow	Kian	729	Br.	B. & S.	BJ
Oct 20	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	1628	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
Oct 25	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Oct 26	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1566	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 27	Hankow	Kiangsoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 27	Chinwangtao	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Oct 27	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	808	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Oct 22	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 10	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 27	Japan	Mishima maru	4929	Jap.	M. B. K.	LPDOW
Oct 27	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. Co.	NSCW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Oct 27	Hankow	Paoting	1073	Br.	B. & S.	
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 24	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Oct 26	Hankow	Tatung	882	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tatung maru	1076	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Oct 26	Hongkong	Yingchow	246	Br.	B. & S.	WPW
Oct 27	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW

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Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

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Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador"	— ..... —
S.S. "Venezuela" ... Nov. 21	..... Dec. 7
S.S. "Colombia"	— ..... —

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA
16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..	4 Nov.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..	30 Dec.
		1917	
MONTEAGLE....	11 Nov.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN....	13 Jan.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..	18 Nov.	MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.
EMPRESS OF ASIA....	2 Dec.	EMPRESS OF ASIA ...	17 "

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S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov.	4
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	2
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	16
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov.	20

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov.	26
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
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NOV. 18. JAN. 30

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Business and Official Notices

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We beg to notify the public that, in order to introduce our Products, we have opened a Show Room at No. 73 Range Road, where a fine display of PITKIN'S PRODUCTS is on view.

We wish further to state that PITKIN'S TOILET PREPARATIONS are scientifically compounded for the development of Health & Beauty and are manufactured by THE PITKIN LABORATORIES, under the supervision of the most Famous Experts.

Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to quote the very lowest of prices for the very highest class of goods—"PITKIN'S PRODUCTS."

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Agents wanted in every town and city of China, Russia and Siberia. Correspondence in these languages solicited.

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73 Range Road, Shanghai.
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Representatives in China, Russia and Siberia.

11462

PROFESSOR MONTES, Astor House,

will commence to give class lessons in dancing on and after the first day of November.

The new fashion dance (creation Montes)
PASSION WALTZ

CLASS LESSONS—for adults on Wednesday from 9.00 to 10.30 p.m. and Monday from 5.30 to 7.00 p.m.

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Private and class lessons at pupil's residence on request.

Address: ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 20th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:
87.50% and
Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:
15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April
88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN
and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

Notice of Removal

WE beg to inform our numerous customers that, owing to our former premises, 48 North Soochow Road, being reconstructed, we have permanently removed our works and offices to our own new building, PA 142 Tsepoo Road, east of North Honan Road.

KIEN-CHEONG,
Engineering & Iron Works.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1916.

11366

Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

AT a Board Meeting held on 23rd instant it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%—equal to FIVE Candareens per share—on the issued capital of the Company, on Friday, 3rd November, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th October to 3rd December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1916.

11435

Disastrous Famine Conditions Follow Huai River Flood

The following information regarding the flood and famine in North Anhui has been received from a foreign correspondent:

"I am writing to you in order that you may acquaint Mr. Shen Tun-ho, in his capacity as President of the Red Cross Society, of the deplorable condition, along the Huai River, of many of the poorer class.

"I have just returned from a trip to the Liuan Chow district, which is several days overland to the South from this point, and have had opportunities to witness the distress.

"As you are aware, there requires to be carried out considerable conservancy work throughout the Huai Basin, but the people failed to make the river flood-proof, and the dykes gave way in several places with the result that vast areas were flooded and the crops ruined.

"Yesterday, I travelled some 90 li by chair, and whilst passing by a small river, found an abandoned male child of about 7 years whom the parents had tried to drown by throwing it into the river.

"A little further on I saw a man dying from starvation in an open space in a village, whilst the villagers looked calmly on.

"I also noticed many corpses wrapped in bamboo matting and laid outside the walls of villages, where of course they are quickly devoured by the dogs and swine.

"The farming class are not in want, it is the submerged tenth, a class which at no time sees many meals ahead. The braver spirits among these unfortunate people form the "Tufei" or robbers so prevalent throughout this region.

"I understand that the Red Cross Society has set aside some $20,000 for distribution along the Huai, but when one remembers the many districts in need of assistance it seems a small sum. The river was flooded along a length of over 200 miles from Sanho Chien to Wuho Hsien. I think it is only right that I should let Mr. Shen know what I myself have actually seen, and it is well to remember that at present the situation is not as aggravated as it is bound to be with the advent of the cold weather."

TWO MORE V. Cs.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—The officers who have received the Victoria Cross include Lieut. J. V. Holland, of the Leinster Regiment and Second Lieut. G. G. Coury, of the South Lancashire Regiment.

Major-General W. N. Congreve, C.B., V.C., the father of the late Major W. N. Congreve, V.C., won the Victoria Cross at Colenso, during the South African war, by attempting, with Lord Roberts' son, to save the guns.

Classified Advertisements

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SPACE in godown to let, at No. 5 Szechuen Road, from November 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11188

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH LADY would like to give her services, after 4 p.m. Has knowledge of nursing, is a splendid housekeeper, would look after invalid, or act as companion and willing to make herself generally useful. Would take small salary or give services in return for room and board. Apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.

11145 N 1

BRITISH lady, experienced typist, would like to do typewriting at home. Willing to take a moderate salary if typewriter, etc., is provided. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

11478 N 1

TYPING.—Experienced young lady wishes to do extra Typing after office hours. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

11456 N 2

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

HOUSES TO LET

117 AVENUE ROAD, 6 roomed house with 2 closed-in verandahs, stables, and all modern conveniences. Garden. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

11480 N 4

MEDICAL

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11178

EDUCATIONAL

BRITISH LADY would like to give private English lessons to a few Chinese ladies. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

11478 N 1

WANTED, English lessons by certificated professional English or American teacher (or lady teacher). Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

11479 N 1

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11444 N 7

Winter Overcoats

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THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

BRITAIN PLACES BAN ON ALIEN WORKMEN

Only Munition Makers to Be Admitted After Oct. 1, Unless Permit Is Obtained

London, September 26.—No American or other alien can be brought into the United Kingdom after October 1, for purposes of employment, except for making munitions, unless permission is obtained from the Board of Trade, according to the latest order in Council concerning the employment of aliens.

This ruling is of the greatest interest to many American concerns here, because most of their British employees of military age are serving in the British forces, and in a number of instances Americans were being brought here to take their places. It will be among the general conditions imposed by the Board of Trade that prospective employers first must exhaust the available labor supply in this country before bringing in aliens.

While it is felt generally that the order applies principally to artisans, it nevertheless affects other classes of employees. The subject has assumed much interest for the American authorities, and Washington will be informed of this extension of the aliens' restriction order.

Vladivostock Chinese Exported Gold; Fined

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Vladivostock, October 28.—The trial of eleven managers of Chinese firms for exporting gold has terminated. Six of the accused disappeared whilst the case was being investigated, two were found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand Roubles each or undergo six months imprisonment and the remainder were discharged.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

A series of twenty pictorial subjects of the Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, done by the photogravure process, have been received by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh for distribution as Christmas cards. The subjects were selected by the local house as the best examples of photographic art from China for friends at home. The special "Ming White" Christmas cards are enclosed in a handsome folder with an embossed cartouche of the goddess Kwanyin in white and blue on the cover. Purchasers of the cards have the choice of twenty subjects of the pretty scenery and native characteristics of the most picturesque section of China.

KURDS ARE ROUTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, October 25.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated October 24, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—Nothing important has occurred on the Austro-German front. North of the borough of Dizy, south-east of Lake Van, our troops hurled back bands of Kurds and captured different kinds of stores and over four hundred head of cattle.

Failure to Deliver Electrical Machinery Cause of Trouble

Not a few people appear to have gained quite a wrong impression from the notification given out by the Municipal Council that no further contracts can be entered into for the time being for radiators, &c. Some have translated this into meaning that there is a serious breakdown, evidently coupling it with the failure recently reported at the works.

Nothing of the sort. Shanghai merely has outgrown its electricity supply; the demand has proved more than the most sanguine estimate.

That this was coming, the engineers foresaw and the additional machinery required to keep pace with the demand was sanctioned by the Council a long time ago and ordered. However, wars make things difficult.

Chief Engineer Aldridge is only just back from a trip to Europe, where he has been endeavoring to expedite delivery of the order. Yet, it must be candidly said that there does not appear much prospect of early relief.

COMPLETE AMUR LINE

Tokio, October 27.—A Vladivostock telegram reports:—The last remaining works of the Amur railway, the railway bridges over the Pleya and the Amur, have now been completed and the ceremony of the completion of the works and the inauguration of through traffic on the Amur railway was held at Habarovsk today.

MENTHOLIN SNUFF

Against cold in the head.
Gives instant relief.
$0.40 per bottle

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1900	1080
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1926	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1655	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1900	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1900
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	844
7.	‡		220	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1813
1029	2231	—	266	dep. Tsianfu dep.	—	601	1541
1300	033	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1536	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1432
1857	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Taochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Taochuang d.	708	1308	1998

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	22.00	17.15
Nanziang..			8.46	9.46	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.27	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.24		10.32	12.03	14.10	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.31	15.45	19.38		2.08	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.16	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		12.50	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.09	
dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.48	8.53	15.49	17.06	18.22			4.56	
dep.	12.53	8.59	15.57	17.15	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.35	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	16.51	18.05		0.48	
dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.06	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.56	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.58	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.55	
dep.	6.30	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.34	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.51	12.32	13.45	15.59	18.51			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.25	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.30	15.05	16.55	19.38			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.37	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nanziang..	10.59	15.37	17.19	18.36	—		8.40	6.33	13.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	19.15	21.30		10.15	7.00	13.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	18.00	20.20
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.33
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1.
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.27
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AFTERNOON AUCTION.

W. FUNDER & CO.

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within their Salesrooms

Nos. 111-113 Szechuen Road

ON

Monday next, 30th October,

at 3.30 p.m.

A Very Fine Collection of Old Chinese Porcelains and Bronzes

The Porcelains date from the Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching Dynasties (Kang Hsi, Yung Ching, Kien Lung, Kea King and Tao Kwang) and the Bronzes date from the Chow, Han, Sung and Ming Dynasties.

Guarantee

Having employed experts in order to ascertain the correctness of the periods stated in the catalogues, WE HEREBY GUARANTEE to refund buyers the price they have paid us, for any of the pieces they have bought, upon return to us of such pieces within 4 days after the auction, in case they are satisfied that the periods given for any of such pieces are not correct.

On View Sunday, the 29th October and day of sale. Catalogues on the premises.

11484

DRAPERY AUCTION

W. Funder & Co.

will sell by Public Auction within their salesrooms

Nos. 111 and 113 Szechuen Rd.

on

Thursday, the 2nd November

Commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

Absolutely New Outfitting Goods and Household Linens

Comprising:

Bedsheets, Blankets, Down Quilts, Counterpanes, Pillow Cases, Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Swiss Lace Curtains, Travelling Rugs, Furs, Wool Jerseys, Ready Made Coats, Silk Stockings, Boots, Shoes, Wool Underwear, Harris Tweed, Homespuns, Fancy Tweeds, Coatings, Pyjamas, Dressing Gowns, Slippers, etc., etc.

also

About 100 lots of Children's goods such as: Jersey suits, jerseys, underwear, etc.

On view all day Wednesday, the 1st November.

Catalogues on premises.

11482

I X L Tasmanian Jams.

MESSRS. H. JONES & CO., Ltd., are the largest Manufacturers and Shippers of Jams and Fruits in Tasmania, and "I X L" is their Premier brand.

All Jams under this label are made from specially selected Fruits and Cane Sugar.

May be obtained in any desired assortment at all the Stores.

Insist on having "I X L."

The Australian Produce Co.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents,

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

S'hai, 12th Aug., 1916.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith in the evening, enjoying the breeze.

With a friend from up country, who started to sneeze,

Told his up-country friend: "Now this hain't no lie—

"The best cure for colds, Jim, is 'Upper Crust' Rye."

"UPPER CRUST" RYE WARMS THE COCKLES OF YOUR HEART

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

THEY STAY ON— —IF WE FIT THEM.

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen, OPTICIAN.

19 Nanking Road. 'Phone 3272.

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

PRICE LIST OF SCREENED HOUSE COAL

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump)	$23.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	13.50
Japan Coal (No. 2)	12.50
Japan Coal (No. 3)	11.50
Charcoal, for 2 baskets	1.10
Firewood, 60 Bundles	1.00

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du CONSULAT, Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on November 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2,000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2399

ELECTRICITY

NOTICE is hereby given that the demand for electricity has reached the limit of the capacity of the generating plant. From this date no further applications for motors or radiators or for supply therefor can be accepted.

Radiators installed last winter will be reconnected upon application to the Electricity Department.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, October 23, 1916.

11426

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11256

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2399

This notification refers to new applications for Electric Radiators and Power Motors, but not to lighting applications, which may be received as heretofore.

All consumers who already have radiators installed may continue their use, and those consumers who had radiators on hire last season may again obtain them upon application to the showroom, 471-2 Nanking Road, or the Electricity Offices, 66 Szechuen Road.

S. M. C. Electricity Department.

Korean Arts and Crafts Both Old and New.

MR. W. W. TAYLOR, the Korean collector of brasses, potteries, silk tapestries and screens, is in Shanghai, being the owner of one of the finest collections of antiques and rare art pieces, Mr. Taylor will be glad to talk to anyone here wishing to inspect his collection. He offers unheard-of bargains in brass-bound and pearl inlay chests, amber drops and beads, red lacquer boxes, Korean potteries. He will be here only a short time before returning to Seoul, Chosen.

Send him your name and address and he will call.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

GOOD TASTE DEMANDS

that a room, whether simply or elaborately furnished shall be free from the discordant and unpleasant effect of ill-matched furniture.

Now is the time, dear customer, to put your house to rights for the winter months.

SALES ROOM: 109 HANKOW ROAD.

V. K. SHEN AND SON

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATING CONTRACTORS with 22 years practical experience

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 1710

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES

FROM $10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year

C. KLARE

1109 Broadway.

Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.

11318

COAL

	Per ton.
Hongay Coal (Lumps)	$23.00
Hankow „ (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi „ „	21.00
Japan „ No. 1	13.00
„ „ „ 2	12.00
„ „ „ 3	11.00
Kaiping Coke	22.00
„ Dust Coal	9.00
Charcoal 2 baskets for	1.00
Firewood 60 bundles for	1.00

Prices include free delivery to any part of Shanghai.

Order Books on application.

Special terms to large consumers.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,
73 Range Road.

Telephone No. 3255.

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11342

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

DANCING

WANTED, Dancing lessons, 2 hours a week, by a Portuguese gentleman. State terms to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

11466 O 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 15

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 15

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

---

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11232

TO LET, one furnished room and bathroom attached. With or without board. Apply to Mrs. Bruchel, 66 Broadway terrace.

11476 N 1

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road. To let, with board, large front room, with bathroom and verandah attached. Suitable for two. Terms moderate.

11474 N 3

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two superior furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, large verandah and bathrooms attached; also one back room. Garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

11436

TO LET, in a private German family on the Dixwell Road, a set of two nicely-furnished rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached, or singly; board optional. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS

11459 O 29

23 North Szechuen Road, large room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for a couple of bachelors; and one small-room, with excellent board.

11437 N 4

VACANT, comfortable bedroom with bathroom, good board, $65 monthly. English. 31 Boone Road.

11449

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to lease immediately detached house, with 10 rooms at least; garden, stable and garage, near Bubbling Well Road or French Concession. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

11465 N 2

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED FOR OUTPORT: Office and Sales assistant. British or American preferred. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Box 48, THE CHINA PRESS.

11481 O 29

MERCANTILE House has vacancy for two youths, British or American preferred. Previous business experience not necessary. Apply to Box 49, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Qualified Chemist to take charge of wholesale Drug and Medicine Department. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.

LARGE Mercantile firm requires an assistant in an Advertising Department. Allied or Neutral. Apply stating previous experience and salary required to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, first-class interpreter by old established legal firm. Must be well acquainted with Mixed Court practice. Reply, stating qualifications, to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

11461

WANTED, young Portuguese lady to assist in flower store. Replies, stating experience, to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

11469 O 31

WANTED, a reliable and experienced assistant-compradore, who can write and speak English fluently. References required. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.

11460 O 29

STENOGRAPHER required. General commercial work. State nationality, experience, salary, and when available. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

11458 O 29

WANTED, a compradore, with Tls. 2,000 cash, for an established business. Salary $60 and 5% commission, and permanent position. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.

11463 O 29

WANTED, a partner who is willing to put in his work without salary, in exchange for junior partnership-interest in established business. A small amount of capital desirable. Excellent prospects; permanent business; no possibility of loss. Apply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.

11462 O 29

WANTED immediately, filing clerk, with or without experience. Excellent prospects. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

11451 N 1

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist. Immediate engagement. Good salary and good prospects to the right person. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

11376 O 30

Exchange and Mart

MUSIC ROLLS for sale, or exchange for other rolls; 65 note auto-piano music rolls in good condition. Please apply to Box 52, THE CHINA PRESS.

11483 O 29

TO RIDING MEN. For sale, cord riding breeches, chamois knee patches, also pair size 8 riding boots, black, with trees, $30 the lot. Little used. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.

11477 O 29

FOR SALE, rubber-tyred, latest pattern, private ricsha, with full equipment. Nearly new. Owner going away, $100. Cost Tls. 160. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

11477 O 29

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

GOOD Limousine, just overhauled, repainted, in fine condition, for sale cheap. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.

11428 O 29

WANTED to buy, a pointer or retriever. Must be of a good pedigree and a good worker on land and water. Not over two years old. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

11425 O 29

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.

11285

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 22 Jinkee Road.

11307 T. F.

How Much Liberty Ought a Wife Give Her Husband?

Interesting and Unusual Social Questions That Are Raised by the Surprising Domestic Relations Which New York's Latest Mysterious Tragedy Revealed

Miss Mary McNiff, Who Was in the Automobile with Dwight P. Dilworth, the New York Lawyer, When Two Men Stepped from the Bushes and Shot Him Dead. Mr. Dilworth's Death Made Known the Fact That for Years He and His Wife Had Lived Happily Under Conditions Such as Would Have Driven Many Women to the Divorce Court.

ON the night of September 3 Dwight P. Dilworth, a prominent New York lawyer, was mysteriously murdered while motoring along a dark road in Van Cortlandt Park. According to Miss Mary McNiff, a client of the murdered lawyer, who was with him at the time, two men appeared out of the bushes, ordered them to throw up their hands, and because they did not respond quickly enough shot Dilworth to death. There was no clue to the criminals and nothing to show whether their motive was blackmail, robbery or revenge.

But more remarkable even than the mystery surrounding the tragedy was the revelation of the unusual domestic working agreement which had existed between the murdered lawyer and his wife, which was [illegible] made by Mrs. Dilworth.

Dilworth apparently was fond of the White Lights, midnight suppers, the companionship of actresses and the general attraction of a Bohemian life. His wife was a home-loving individual. Despite their contrary inclinations, they held the deepest love for each other and their little boy.

Although Mr. Dilworth's Bohemian proclivities interfered considerably with his home life, Mrs. Dilworth thoroughly acquiesced in it. In a statement made after the tragedy Mrs. Dilworth explained why she allowed her husband all the freedom he desired and still maintained her love for and confidence in him.

"Our home life was ideal," she said. "He was a man of a very affectionate disposition. But he had two personalities. One was the man of the home and the business life, in which he was ideal in character.

"The other was the Bohemian. He would seek diversion in the company of other women and of men who lived the lighter life. Also he would drink to excess, but his drinking was periodical.

"Many times he begged me to enter into this side of his life. But I refused to do it. I told him I simply could not do it.

"Well, I would not want you to do it. I would say after he had had his fling. I could not love you if you wanted to seek diversion away from your home.'

"I have heard of a woman in Newark who meant much in his life. Dwight often talked to me of her. He never kept anything from me. It hurt sometimes when I realized that the other woman would share his company, but I know there never was a moment when I did not possess his love.

"I knew there would come a day when attractions such as those by which the Bohemian side of his life was lured, would cease to charm him, and I looked forward longingly to the day when I would have him always.

"It is strange that, knowing his fondness for gayety, I never felt that there was anything sordid in his Bohemian life.

"He was a man of the greatest intensity, of the greatest likes and dislikes. When he was drinking he would not kiss our boy. He would not kiss me.

"'I am not worthy to touch you,' he would say.

"That he was driving with a woman did not surprise me. I knew his habits too well. But I also felt that I knew him too well to fear for our happiness."

Whether the Bohemian life which Mr. Dilworth led and to which his wife found no objection was the direct or the indirect cause of his death has not yet been determined, but whether it was or not, Mrs. Dilworth's unusual views regarding a husband's rights have aroused widespread comment.

From a moral standpoint, it is claimed on one hand the position taken by Mrs. Dilworth is an unhealthy one and would, if generally followed, destroy some of the most sacred ideals of married life. This view is presented on this page by Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the other hand, Mrs. Dilworth's solution of the problem which confronted her and which arises in many other households is regarded by many as broad-minded, reasonable and noble, and an example of the truest kind of love. This view is taken by Miss Dorothy Rogers, the well-known vaudeville actress, who was a client of Mr. Dilworth and was unfortunately brought into the case because it appeared that it was she who had introduced Miss McNiff to him. Miss Rogers's views on the interesting question raised by the tragedy are also presented on this page.

Miss Dorothy Rogers, the Well Known Vaudeville Actress. Miss Rogers, Whose Attorney Mr. Dilworth Was, Defends the Unusual Conditions Under Which He and His Wife Found It Possible to Live Together and Love and Trust One Another.

"Mrs. Dilworth's Course a Splendid Example of True Love"

By Dorothy Rogers

The Well Known Vaudeville Actress.

HOW much freedom should a wife allow her husband? If his tastes and inclinations lie in a direction entirely contrary to those of the woman he loves, how shall this couple govern their lives?

Shall the husband forego all the recreations which most appeal to him just because his wife prefers not to participate in them, or shall the wife encourage the man she loves to follow the bent of his inclinations, even though she does not care to join him?

These are some of the questions naturally suggested by the recent Dilworth tragedy.

I knew Mr. Dilworth well. He had been my attorney for four or five years. I knew that his professional work brought him into more or less intimate connection with the theatrical profession, and I suppose his social friendships grew among people of the stage. Such friendships naturally followed from the professional work for theatrical people. In that way, no doubt, Mr. Dilworth came to enjoy the companionship of actors and actresses, and the attraction of the white lights entered his soul.

When once the theatrical atmosphere gets into a man's lungs he finds it hard to breathe elsewhere.

Apparently, however, his wife's principal interest lay in home life. Midnight suppers, theatrical shop talk, the companionship of stage folk had absolutely no attraction for her.

Here, then, was her problem: She realized that the man she loved and the man who she knew loved her and their little boy more than anything else on earth could not be happy without the occasional diversion he found in the society of stage folk. What was she to do?

Ought she to have presented an ultimatum to her husband? Ought she to have demanded that he either abandon his theatrical friends or give up his home?

To the shame of my sex, I say it, but I am afraid that is just what nine out of ten wives would have done. To me such a course seems unreasonable, unfair and mean.

Suppose a man's physical requirements necessitated his living in a certain climate at certain times of the year. Should his wife stand in the way of his physical welfare simply because that particular climate had no allurement for her? Would it not be the far more reasonable course for such a couple to follow if she allowed her husband occasionally to get the benefit of the climate he needed, consoling herself for these periodical absences with the reflection that it was for her husband's good?

The life of Broadway was just as essential to Mr. Dilworth's well-being as the rarified atmosphere of Colorado is to the consumptive. Mrs. Dilworth was broad-minded enough and unselfish enough to recognize it. She went without the constant companionship of the man she loved because she realized his well-being and happiness depended upon these occasional absences.

True love, it seems to me, was never better exemplified than in the unselfish sacrifices poor Mrs. Dilworth made for the sake of the man she had sworn to love and honor, and who, she knew, after all, loved her and their home better than all the white lights that dazzle—and blind—Broadway. For she knew that after all, he realized that they meant so little in their real life.

"Wife Who Allows Husband Too Much Liberty Is Driving Not Only Him but Others Into Certain Moral Ruin"

By Rev. S. Edward Young, D.D.

Pastor of Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

THE notion seems to be taking hold at an alarming rate that a wife should condone her husband's association with other women.

The present fad makes it a generous and proper act for the divorced wife to offer her congratulations to her successful rival at the new nuptials. A logical carrying out of this supposedly noble reform is for the wife to give her husband about all the latitude he wants so long as he treats her well otherwise.

She would be no more guilty if she encouraged him to murder. She is pushing him off into moral ruin. She is helping on the sin of the other woman or women. She is drawing out the keystone of the arch that holds society compact.

The deepest reason for the Seventh Commandment is the need that a child be born into a home instead of a herd. Both parents are essential for its best care and training. To this end the parents must dwell together in mutual love. To this end God gave the wife a fierce jealousy of any other that seems to usurp her place and to the husband a fiery revenge that makes the public almost excuse him for killing the offending man on sight. "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder" refers not to the outward legal bond alone, but to the intimate and actual and exclusive relationship.

Of course, it is sad for two to find each other ill-mated. Of course, it is a heavy burden on either to live and toil on in a sense of being starved of much that is sweetest in life. But here, as everywhere, placing self first is treason to the race and blasphemy against Jehovah, and also self-destruction. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the liberties not permitted by the code of religion and ethics when indulged in undermine the whole moral nature of the man or woman—and yours will not be that one hundredth exception.

What about the example to the youth? If ever young people considering marriage deserved the utmost aid within our power they deserve it now. Woman's sphere has so changed; her higher education and her enlarging opportunities in the world have so far demolished the old notion of her subjection to her spouse as to make the marital decision awfully difficult for her and her intended. Keep a clean ideal before them for Heaven's and earth's sake.

Selfishness is forever a liar; selfishness will be sure to conjure up some peculiar reason to warrant your special transgression. The glory of doing right is never because there are no temptations to do wrong. Character consists in keeping a conscience so keen and all-commanding as to battle down the most seductive temptations. You are not so different from others as you try to believe. They differ from you in putting up a stiffer fight for the thing they and you know is best for all concerned.

Yet, is this lofty ideal realizable in every day experience of married couples? It is. Both may have to try heroically. The husband did say cross words this morning. Immediately upon arriving at his office let him telephone a gentle request to be forgiven and take some nice little present home for her and spend the evening in whatever way will delight her most. The wife truly has a certain nagging way, a certain unreadiness to humor him when he is worried or tired. Let her work a transformation along these lines. Let both be sure that the one paying investment is the effort that wins the other's greatest love.

When Cupid—but it wasn't Cupid, it was the Almighty—came to tie his elastic around those two hearts, He fixed the cord so that it could stretch a long distance and always be pulling them back to each other, and so that, no matter how exceedingly it be strained, the day will come when the thin thread of the old wedded love will totally cease to tug. Though temporarily hate and anger dispute this statement, the quiet, soul-deepest moments will verify it.

Cultivate similar tastes. Pretend to be courting all over again. Say the harsh words clean out of you when and where the other cannot hear and leave only the soft ones for actual use. The time and money consumed in winning and holding another woman's love will keep a wife's and make her a lot more beautiful and lovable. Tell her she is the prettiest creature you ever saw, and may be she will come back in kind, even though she has to break with veracity to do so!

Suppose we grant that the wife can give her husband such large license, what limit are you going to set? Surely he, having any sense of justice, will offer her as much privilege. How many other men and women are to be involved in this business? Reversion to the beasts is the only conclusion—and even these the wild fox and the turtle dove will shame us.

Wife, if you are bent on being gentle-spirited and over-indulgent toward the man who plighted his troth to you, show your extraordinary generosity by endeavoring doubly hard to make yourself the centre of his affections. Abuse nobody else. Your criticisms of those he inclines to will not disincline him. Just be the dearest, truest, thoughtfullest "better-half" imaginable. Be a kind of angel to him. After a while the godlikest in him will spurn the crowd he now courts and he will turn to you in reverence and new devotion—and, if he does not—well, at any rate, you have not shoved him onward to perdition.

The New Extremes in Fashions

Lady Duff-Gordon Describes the Contrasts and Hints from the Orient in the Coming Season's Modes

Above—
A Gown of Sweet Simplicity, Which Still Carries With It a Decided Oriental Sophistication.

At Left—
One of the Newest Autumn Wraps, with the Big Collars and Enormous Cuffs of Fur, and the New Oriental Hat.

At Right—
A Model in Which Extremes Meet.

(All "Lucile" Models.)

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in style for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

THIS is a season of extremes. Your wardrobe must be very ornate or exceedingly simple. Make your choice according to your own type and tastes, but to be smart you must not be moderate—neither moderately simple nor moderately ornate. The pendulum must swing to its limit.

On this page you will see pictures that are significant of the new season's proneness to excess, whether excess in ornamentation or in severity of outline. The early Autumn wrap here shown is a swirling wave of richest brocade velvet falling across the shoulders and swathing the bust in folds of richness. The large collar and enormous cuffs of fur are further notes in the harmony of munificence.

The hat, modelled upon the plan of Oriental headdress and topped by a black plume, is another evidence of the elaboration that will be frequently seen.

Such a wrap and hat will be seen at matinees, luncheons and teas, and will be used for the less formal evening functions.

The drawing is a presentment of the season's lavish spirit of gowning. The gossamer-like effect of the costume is secured by what seems carelessly, but is really most artfully, draped chiffon in a shade of twilight gray. Threads of gold adorn its panniers and reappear in the edge of the skirt. The high draped girdle is in blending colors, rendered richer by their contrast with the bodice of white maline. The audacity, often successful, of the red-haired woman wearing red is shown in this example. There are touches of red in the broad girdle, and the black scarf is lined with it. In the language of the boys of the streets, it is a question of "getting away with it." Some women have height enough, personality enough, courage enough, to "get away with" that color in their costume. Others are dire failures in the daring attempt. You might make the experiment, but make it in private before you attempt it in public. By one appearance our fortunes are sometimes made or marred.

The sweet simplicity of the gown of Oriental plan, but of virginal white, is its own comment.

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

Mme. Cavalieri Explains How to Brush Your Hair

BE most careful how you brush your hair. Some women begin this task as violently as though they were commencing to rake a potato patch. The scalp should be stirred up and made to perform its function of nourishing the hair. But the roots of the hair are among the most delicate organs in the body and should be treated with extreme consideration.

"Don't begin the task of brushing the hair as violently as if you were raking a potato patch. Start with a soft brush at the roots and sweep with a long stroke to the end of the hair.

A small strand of hair should be combed at a time and the hair should be held gently in the fingers of the other hand, close to the roots, while the comb is being wielded. Comb slowly, with a long stroke, to the very end of the hair. Then brush, beginning with a soft brush at the roots and sweeping with a long stroke to the end of the hair.

If the hair is combed or brushed in too long strands, it will have a heavy, ropey appearance after its brushing, whereas the ideal condition is that every hair should stand out separately from its fellows, as a distinct individual. This gives the hair a peculiarly soft appearance, softening also to the features.

Be sure every night before retiring to brush the hair. Do not omit that half brushing to remove the accumulated dust of the day any more than you would omit your prayers. Two or three nights of this sort of neglect will reveal itself in falling hair. No matter how tired you are don't forego the brushing. It will soothe your nerves while preserving your hair.

Hair dressers tell me that the American has beautiful hair, for it is usually thick and often curling, but for the reason that it curls or waves naturally, it is short. With the French woman's hair they find the same fault. English women have beautifully long hair, but these authorities tell me they are far more predisposed to baldness than either American or French women.

In London they wake the sleeping scalp with a brush made of whalebones. The whalebones are split and polished and set three to four inches deep into a firm but light back. This is an excellent disturber of dandruff, but should be used sparingly on a tender scalp.

In Paris I found hair brushes with graduated bristles, so made that the bristles of the outer edges of the brush are one-half as long as those in the centre. These are called massage brushes, for the pressure upon the brush presses the centre of the brush deeply into the scalp, while the outer edges stroke the hair. The comb that is half-tooth, half-handle, is a new device for convenience in combing the hair that gives those who use it a better leverage.

A home remedy for falling hair still much in use in France is a mixture of

One chopped onion.
One chopped carrot.

This rubbed well into the scalp every day for a fortnight or more (the country people, my neighbors about my chateau, are confident) quickly renews the hair. They call the treatment "getting a new head."

A device for drying the hair after a shampoo is a metal dryer heated in an alcohol flame. The central rod is heated and inserted in the hollow tube of the dryer. The damp hair is then combed with this dryer.

Economical Menus for the Week

FOR the building and renewing of our bodies we need not only protein but many mineral matters which are present in all the tissues, organs and body fluids.

Among the most important of these are iron, phosphorus, sulphur, lime, magnesium, potassium and sodium.

Particular pains has been taken in arranging the menus given here to provide a wide range of these valuable mineral constituents.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Grapes	Sliced Pineapple	Sliced Bananas
Cooked Cereal, Cream	Boiled Rice	Cereal with Cream
Green Corn Fritters	Spanish Omelet Fried Potatoes	Eggs in Nests on Toast
Scones Coffee	Cornmeal Muffins Coffee	Baking Powder Biscuits
Lunch	*Lunch*	Coffee
Hot Ham Sandwiches	Lettuce and Egg Salad	*Lunch*
(Chafing Dish)	Bread and Butter	Lettuce and String Bean Salad
Apple Sauce Cookies	Sliced Peaches Cocoa	Cornmeal Muffins
Cocoa	*Dinner*	Brown Betty Tea
Dinner	Consomme Brown Bread Rings	*Dinner*
Creole Soup Croutons	Mushrooms a la Newburg	Barbecued Ham
Broiled Kidneys	Toast Points	Baked Potatoes
Paprika Potato Cubes	Fried Halibut	Napoli Tomatoes
Green Corn	Sweet Potatoes	Lettuce and Cucumber Salad
Rice Pudding with Raisins	Creamed Cauliflower	Grape Tapioca
Coffee	Orange Souffle Coffee	Coffee

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Pears	Grapes	Currants on Stem	Sliced Peaches
Dried Cereal Cream	Cereal with Milk	Cereal	Cereal Thin Cream
Fried Tomatoes on Toast	Scrambled Eggs	Ham and Eggs	Fried Oysters Tomato Sauce
Rye Meal Muffins Coffee	Biscuits Coffee	Milk Biscuits Coffee	Rolls Coffee
Lunch	*Lunch*	*Lunch*	*Dinner*
Green Corn Custard	Macaroni Croquettes	Chicken Salad	Julienne Soup Celery
Graham Bread and Butter	Tomato Sauce	Bread and Butter Sandwiches	Panned Chicken
Fruit Compote Cocoa	Banana Salad	Fruit Shortcake Tea	Mashed Potatoes
Dinner	Cocoa	*Dinner*	Corn Timbales
Cream of Celery Soup	*Dinner*	Cream of Celery	Broiled Tomatoes
Veal Cutlets Tomato Sauce	Cream of Pea Soup	Stewed Chicken	Cheese and Vegetable Salad
Riced Potatoes Shell Beans	Baked Fish	Rice Croquettes Turnips	Frozen Watermelon Coffee
Rector Salad Saltines	Mashed Potatoes	Vegetable Salad	*Supper*
Orange Jelly	Escalloped Asparagus	Crackers Cheese	Omelet with Creamed Peas
Chocolate Nut Wafers	Romaine Salad French Dressing	Walnut Ice Cream	Bread and Butter
Coffee	Vanilla Ice Cream Coffee	Coffee	Sliced Peaches Iced Tea

New Ways of Using Honey Instead of Sugar and Molasses

IN this country honey has never been in as common use as in Europe, especially in cookery. It is, however, a comparatively simple matter to substitute it in many recipes for common sugar or for molasses, and when this is done the resulting flavor is often both novel and agreeable.

One of the great advantages in the use of honey is that cakes made with it will keep much longer than those made with sugar. A honey cake made with butter, for instance, will keep its quality until the butter grows rancid, and one made without butter will keep fresh for months. For this reason honey is especially useful in recipes that call for no butter. Icing made with honey has the same advantage, and it has been found at the end of ten months to be as soft and in as good condition as when it was first made.

It used to be thought that honey had to be brought to the boiling point and then skimmed and cooled. Recent experiments showed, however, that this is quite unnecessary. It is probable that the notion arose at a time when ordinary commercial honey contained more impurities than at present.

Similarly, the older recipes say that the dough should be kept at least one day before the soda is added. No evidence to support this theory was found by the investigators. On the other hand, however, they did discover that dough containing honey can be more easily kneaded if allowed to stand for several days.

Again, the use of "potash" is recommended in most of the recipes in foreign cookbooks as a means of raising the dough. The properties of potash are quite similar to ordinary baking soda, and there seems no reason why the latter should not do just as well. Baking soda is a common kitchen commodity in America, and potassium bicarbonate—the potash of the cookery book—is almost unknown for household purposes.

A little experience will enable any competent cook to substitute honey successfully for sugar in bread, cake, preserved fruits, sauces and candies. It is safe to estimate that a cupful of honey will sweeten a dish about as much as a cupful of sugar, but since honey contains water in addition, there is less need for milk or other liquids. For practical purposes it is accurate enough to consider that for each cupful of honey a quarter of a cupful is added to the recipe. If these facts are kept in mind special honey recipes are unnecessary.

Honey is marketed in two forms, known respectively as comb honey and extracted honey, the former being used much like jam or marmalade and the latter either in that way or for cooking. In the past there has been some prejudice against extracted honey—or honey removed from the comb—because it was believed that this was frequently adulterated. There is now, however, little adulterated extracted honey on the market. Comb honey is practically certain to be the pure product of the hive, because it can only be adulterated by processes which cost more than they save. When sold at retail there is now comparatively little difference in the cost of comb and extracted honey.

The simplest and, perhaps, most popular way of using honey is to serve it like jam or syrup with bread, pancakes, etc. When used in this way an ounce of honey may be regarded as the equivalent of an ounce of jam. When intended for syrup it is sometimes diluted with hot water, not only to make it less sweet, but also easier to pour.

EVENING DRESSES

FURS

COATS

HATS

BLOUSES IN GEORGETTE

Our display for the coming week includes new ideas in all the above

(each item having been personally selected in Europe by Miss Young)

La Vogue

'46 Nanking Road 46

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1916

HUDSON AGAIN TAKES VALVOLINE TROPHY

Cuts Time From Sacramento To Tallac By Four Minutes Under Record

The Hudson again holds the famous $1,000 Valvoline Trophy, the most highly prized on the Pacific Coast. The Hudson has regained possession of the cup by again lowering the record from Sacramento to Tallac, reducing the record of the best previous time three hours and twenty-six minutes by four minutes. The Hudson set a new record under somewhat adverse conditions.

The Hudson held the cup up to October 1, and it was on exhibition in the Hudson booth at the Panama Pacific Expositoin. On that date a rival car made the distance in three hours and twenty-six minutes bettering the time of the Hudson by three minutes. The rules governing the contest call for a stock car. Because the car that made the new record was not stock it was protested, but without avail. The rival car widely advertised the fact that it had created a new record, so Arnold Brothers of Sacramento, possessors of the trophy gave it up to the rival car. At the same time Mr. Arnold mentally resolved that he would get the trophy back with a Hudson in a few days.

On October 3, only two days after the rival car had made its performance, Arnold Brothers, in conjunction with A. H. Patterson, of Stockton, also a Hudson dealer, went after the trophy. Mr. Patterson drove the car, a 1916 model, absolutely stock. Once more the Hudson made good bringing the record down to three hours and twenty-two minutes, four minutes better than the performance of its rival.

This splendid time was made by Mr. Patterson despite an accident at Placerville. Mr. Patterson, who was not familiar with the road, misjudged a turn near that town and skidded into a telegraph pole breaking five spokes in the left rear wheel and also bending the rear fender down over the wheel. A stop was necessitated to make repairs. Due to the condition of the wheel he had to drive carefully for the remainder of the trip.

Arnold Brothers are awaiting their next rival with a Hudson chip on their shoulders.

Amateurs Make Notable Drive In Cadillac Eight

Cover 693 Miles, Marion (O.) To New York, In 24 Hours 35 Minutes

New York, Sept. 30.—A little group of motorists in Marion, Ohio, was recently discussing the possibilities of a non-professional drive from Marion to New York City. Lewis H. Guthery made the statement that he believed amateur drivers could make the trip in 24 hours.

Then, to learn how close his estimate had been, Mr. Guthery and Dr. Carl H. Sawyer started for New York the next evening at 8 o'clock, driving a seven-passenger Cadillac Eight. They reached Cadillac headquarters in New York the following evening at 8.35, having covered 693 miles in 24 hours 35 minutes.

The two men were sole occupants of the car. They had neither chauffeur nor mechanician and during the entire trip were not obliged to delay on the road for so much as a tire change. It was necessary to cross three ranges of the Allegheny mountains, about one-third of the trip was made in the dark, and a great part of the journey was made in rain. In spite of these facts, the average speed was better than 27 miles per hour, this time including stops for gasoline and meals.

RACES IN WAR GAME

Racing sixty-three miles in eighty-seven minutes at night, two Studebaker "Sixes" made a remarkable dash a few days ago from Elmira to Hornell, N. Y. One of the drivers carried the government message from the war department which was being relayed from Plymouth, Mass, to Seattle, Wash., a distance of 3,685 miles, in 120 hours. The Studebakers made their leg of the journey within one minute of the time required by the fastest train.

Cost Of Upkeep Should Govern Road Building

An Important Factor in Main Highway Construction, Says Pennsylvania's Chief Engineer

By William D. Uhler
(Chief Engineer Pennsylvania State Highway Department)

When the Pennsylvania State Highway Department was reorganized in 1911 the original plan was to lay out a State highway system which would connect the county seats by the most traveled, direct roads. This intention was partly frustrated by the desire of some communities to have a greater part of their local roads incorporated in the State system. The net result was that 8,800 miles were taken over by the Commonwealth, far too great a mileage. Then the Legislature of 1913 added 1,400 miles to the system, so that out of 97,850 miles of road in the State 10,200 miles fall to the State to maintain and reconstruct.

It cost Pennsylvania about $4,500,000 in maintaining this mileage, and during 1916 it will spend about $3,000,000, making a total of $7,500,000 spent on the roads in two years, with nothing of any great moment in the way of permanent improvement to show for it. Had it been possible to spend this $7,500,000 in permanent construction, from 500 to 600 miles of highways could have been improved during 1915 and 1916, which, added to the 1,880 miles already improved, would have furnished a satisfactory nucleus for the permanent highway system of the State.

The problems of the Pennsylvania State Highway Department have been greatly complicated by the character of many of the roads unloaded upon the State. In a number of cases roads which have been neglected for years, or even abandoned, were bequeathed to it. For example, five State roads lead north from one of the main east-and-west highways within a distance of twenty miles. The first consists of old lumber trails and an abandoned narrow-gauge grade five feet wide. The second was once an important road, but most of the right of way has long been occupied by a railroad, and the grading for a new road would cost at least $20,000 a mile. The third road was abandoned a generation ago and is covered with underbrush. The fourth is narrow, winding, steep, and dangerous. The fifth is the only one that can be put in passable condition at a reasonable expense.

Another problem which causes us great concern is the maintenance of bridges on State highway routes. The law is interpreted to provide that all country-built bridges on these routes are to be maintained by the county authorities, and all bridges originally built or maintained by and at the expense of townships are to be taken over by the State. In many instances the county authorities neglect the maintenance of the bridges and the State is powerless to compel them to make the necessary repairs. The traveling public, not knowing this fact, naturally blames the department for such conditions. In a number of cases the department has notified county authorities of the dangerous condition of certain bridges, but has been met either with a refusal to make the repairs or has received no reply whatever.

Before making any decision as to the type of construction to be used for a road, the department considers carefully the local needs and conditions, the traffic, grades, original cost and maintenance charges. The time has come when the maintenance expense should be the governing factor, for in the construction of such a system of highways as is planned in Pennsylvania maintenance will be the main item to be reckoned with. In the past insufficient attention has been given to the selection of a type of pavement suitable for local conditions. Allowance must be made for a constant increase and change in the character of the traffic.

The roads built in the past, in the majority of cases, are neither of sufficient width to permit the safe operation at high speed of motor trucks as now constructed, with bodies practically the size of freight cars, nor are the foundations sufficient to carry these excessive loads.

The State at the present time derives no revenues from this class of vehicles, other than the regular motor license fees of $5 to $25 a year, depending upon the size of the truck. The problem presented by this fast, heavy traffic must be settled by the public through its legislative body.

Motors Kill 1,040 In 8 Months In States

New York And Chicago Contribute 226 And 205 Fatal Accidents

In the eight months between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1 of this year automobiles killed 1,040 persons and injured 8,000 in twenty of the larger cities of the United States. And of this appalling number of deaths New York contributed 226 and Chicago 205, or together more than two-fifths of the total.

These are disheartening figures of motor manslaughter, their grave significance lying in the fact that they represent the fatalities of a part of the year only in urban sections of the country where police records of traffic accidents were immediately accessible.

Former Racing Driver Will Build New Motor

Ray Harroun Heads New Company To Make New Type Of Car

Negotiations which have been in progress at Detroit for months have come to a focus in the filing of articles by the Harroun Motors corporation which has been formed to build and market a sensational new car designed by Ray Harroun, former international race champion but more recently chief engineer of the Maxwell Motor company.

The Harroun motors is a Delaware corporation with a capital stock of $10,000,000. Large financial interests in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago have underwritten the stock issue.

Matchmaker Donates Auto As Cupid's Aid

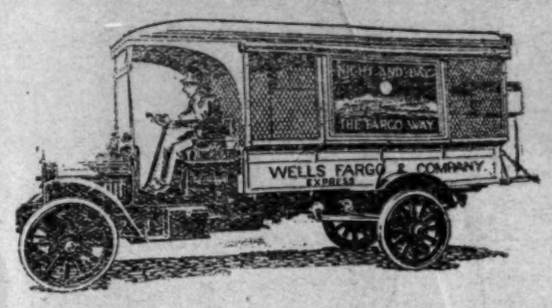
Large Touring Car Is Used To Carry Swains To Altar

It's getting so back in Kingston, New York, that young marital pairs won't consider their joy complete until they have started their honeymoon in Gen. Watson Freer's big Jeffery touring car. Within one week two couples have set forth on their wedding jaunts as passengers in the Jeffery, now known to Kingstonites as the "Honeymoon Special."

General Freer is known for miles around as a rather gifted matchmaker. Five days after he piloted Ralph Van Keuren and Miss Blanche Colwell to Newburgh to be married, he drove Gilbert Hinkley and Miss Emma A. Smith to the Rhinebeck Baptist church on a similar mission.

Both times the Jeffery lugged along all the requisites to the ceremony including the attendant best me nand bridesmaids.

FEDERAL LORRIES



Serve the World

The acknowledged superiority of Federal Lorries is due entirely to the precision and care with which they are constructed. Manufactured by a company of long standing and excellent reputation. Backed up by the records of thousands of satisfied owners, in every part of the world.

Buyers of Federal Lorries are assured of the soundness of their investment. Replacement parts may always be obtained, by buying of the world's foremost Lorry makers.

Sturdy, and careful construction to the smallest detail has made the Federal the most dependable lorry. All Federals have the silent, efficient worm drive. Three sizes are manufactured:—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHICAN U. S. A.

Export Department
18 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

IMPORTANT

★ Star Garage Co. ★

PHONE WEST 197

New Series of Chandler Closed Cars For Hire

SEVEN—SEATER

$5.00 Per Hour

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

INDIAN
Motor-Cycles:

The first shipment is practically all sold. The next shipment is due to arrive in about 10 days by the s.s. "Hokoku Maru."

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
for Shanghai and Yangtsze Valley,

THE EASTERN GARAGE.

Telephone 1159. 4, Soochow Road.

GENTLEMEN,

you know quite well, the more care you take of your health, the more effectively you can repair a temporary injury to it. Tyres are like constitutions—if treated properly much can be done with them, otherwise they are ruined. If the casing of your worn cover is sound, it can be repaired and re-treaded by the

DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

20 Kiukiang Road.

Tel. 2248. Cables: Pneumatic.

The Proof

DON'T accept claims or opinions. Every man selling an automobile will tell you his car can be run at low cost.

He'll tell you this because he knows, and you know, that gasolene, oil and tyres are costing more and more all the time. He knows, and you should know, that the operating cost of any automobile during five years' time is worth your careful consideration.

We don't give you any guess work. We tell you what we know. We state the facts and figures—proved and verified figures. Here they are:

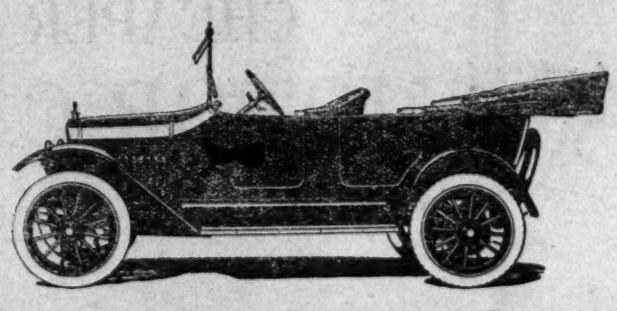
Maxwell World's Non-Stop Record Facts

Miles without a motor stop	22,013
Average Miles per day (44 days)	500.6
Miles per gallon of gasolene	21.88
Miles per gallon of oil	400
Average Miles per tyre	9,871

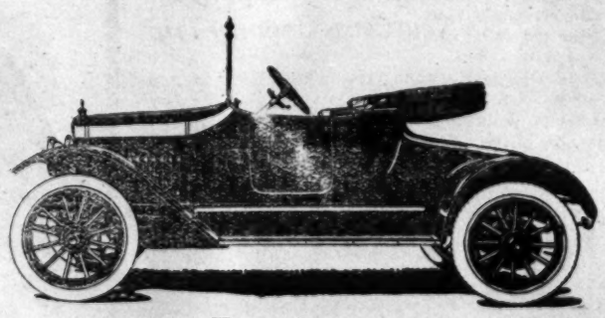
Most Maxwell owners get even better results than these, but we are just giving the actual figures set when the Maxwell stock touring-car broke the World's Motor Non-Stop Record.

When you get your Maxwell, you can be sure it will give you economical service—probably far more economical than these figures indicate. But to be sure that you can get your Maxwell, ***ORDER NOW.***

Another Shipment Will Arrive Soon.



Five-Seater, All-Weather Top
TOURING-CAR, TLS. 1,600.



Two-Seater
ROADSTER, TLS. 1,500.

"Own a Maxwell."

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS:

The Eastern Garage.

4, Soochow Road. **Telephone 1159.**

MILLION EACH WEEK IS FORD CO. PROFIT

$59,994,118 Gain For The Year And 508,000 Cars Are Manufactured

1916 Ford Finance Features

Gross business	$206,867,347
Profits	59,994,118
Cash in banks	52,550,771
Merchandise and supplies	31,895,434
Invested in plants	17,293,253
Capital stock	2,000,000
Liabilities	18,127,312
Surplus	111,960,907

Over $1,000,000 per week was made by the Ford Motor company during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1916, according to the financial statement issued by the company. The profit for the year amounted to $59,994,118, resulting from the sale of 472,350 Ford cars and parts. A total of 508,000 cars was manufactured for the fiscal year, but 35,650 machines, representing about two and one-half week's output, were in transit and at the branch assembling plants at the lose of the year.

$111,960,907 Surplus

Some stupendous figures are contained in the balance sheet of the corporation, which is capitalized at only $2,000,000 and has over $100,000,000 surplus at the present time. The assets include cash in the bank amounting to $52,550,771 merchandise and supplies valued at $31,895,434, accounts receivable of $8,292,778, and other lesser items. The liabilities amount to only $18,127,312, leaving a surplus of $111,960,907, after deducting $2,000,000 for the capital stock. The aggregate of the business done for the year reaches the staggering figure of $206,867,347.

The report also shows that the Ford payroll contains 49,870 names, this including the parent plant and all branches. Of this number, 27,002 are employed at Detroit and getting $5 a day or more, 14,335 at the eighty-four branches and assembly plants, and 34,485 is the total at the home plant. The home office force numbers 1,028.

Girl in Auto Beats Plane at State Fair

Drives Racing Car Over Five Mile Course To Victory

Pueblo, Colo., September 30.—Pueblo day at the Colorado State fair brought out the biggest day's crowd in the history of the exposition. Exhibits in the various departments were all in place, and the crowds swarmed through the buildings inspecting the displays before the grandstand was opened for the afternoon's program.

Duplicating his feats of Tuesday, Laddie Laid, 19-year-old aviator, performed perilous feats in the air, looping the loop and flying upside down. He stayed in the air for fifteen minutes.

Frank Champion, in a monoplane, bombarded a fort, and later lost a five-mile race to Miss Elfrieda Mais, who drove a high-powered racing automobile.

The wild Westfeauress of the fair proved interesting.

Tomorrow, Arkansas Valley day, is expected to attract larger crowds than any previous day of the fair. Special features have been arranged for the two concluding days of the exposition.

Tomorrow the automobile races start with some of the best known drivers in the United States participating.

AUTO CLUB OF CANADA TO FURNISH CHAFFEURS

Record Will Be Kept Showing Qualifications Of Drivers

The Automobile Club of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, is studying conditions with regard to improving matters relating to chauffeurs. There is a great scarcity and a proposal is under consideration for keeping a register of good men and issuing them certificates under the seal of the club, which would be renewable each year and on which their records as drivers would be entered. This is a protection to the chauffeurs themselves as well as to the members who employ them. The club tries to secure competent men for members who are in need of drivers, but at present there are a number of good positions open, and it is felt that something should be done to assist both parties to get together for their mutual benefit.

Vacationers — By Walt Mason

I've been where countless people went for recreation and repose, where forty kinds of scads are spent for motor rides and things like those. There were, for those who had the price, all kinds of harmless, cheerful snares, and there was every known device to make a man forget his cares. I sat and watched them, all day long, beneath a quaking aspen tree; to find so sad and glum a throng, a funeral you'd have to see. The tourist plodded on his way, as though he'd lost his dearest friend; his face, despondent, seemd to say, "I'll see this ordeal to the end." With gloom expressed in every act, he went the rounds, where others went, and saw the Rainbow Cataract, or gazed on fakers in a tent. The Windy Cavern he explored, and trailed along some dizzy curve, and all the while he looked so bored the guides and spielers lost their nerve. I saw ten thousand tourists thus; they jogged along through scenes sublime, and looked as the though they'd like to cuss so vain a waste of precious time.

80,000 IS MARK FOR STUDEBAKER SALES

48,750 Cars Are Sold in Seven Months, Showing Increase Over Last Year

For the first eight months of 1916, ending August 31, sales of Studebaker cars exceeded the record for the entire year of 1915, according to figures just announced by L. J. Ollier, vice president and director of sales of the Studebaker corporation.

In number of cars, 48,750 Studebakers were sold from January 1 to August 31 of this year, as compared with 47,040 for the whole of last year, a gain of 1,710.

At the present rate, 1916 sales will be 55.4 per cent greater than in 1915, or 73,125 cars this year compared with 47,040 last year, a gain of 26,085. As a matter of fact, however, the balance in favor of 1916 over 1915 will be greater than the estimate just given, for the Studebaker output is being steadily increased and the sales for the last four months of this year promise to be larger, in proportion, than for the first eight months of the year.

"From every indication, more than 80,000 Studebaker cars will be sold this year," says Mr. Ollier. "Our sales this year have been limited only by our capacity for producing cars. In other words, we could have sold perhaps double the number of automobiles this year that we shall sell, even though the gain will be at least 60 per cent over last year."

Physician Uses Car For Traveling Home

Carries Phonograph For Music And Typewriter To Record Trip

Dr. L. B. Harvey of Los Angeles has solved the home problem and how to be indoors when out in the open. Determining some weeks ago to spend a year or more traveling about the country, Dr. Harvey purchased a Dodge Bros. car and had the body reconstructed according to his own design.

Dr. and Mrs. Harvey have an upper berth, while their son finds a cozy bed on the front seat. Provision is made for carrying clothing and food, and it will be noted that the doctor has his typewriter for chronicling the story of the trip, while the phonograph is along to afford amusement.

Vancouver to Winnipeg New Cross Country Trip

From Vancouver to Winnipeg was the feat accomplished for the first time by motor car, when H. W. White of the former city recently made the trip and won the gold trophy offered by the Vancouver Automobile club.

The total distance traveled was 1,758¼ miles, of which 1,005½, between Vancouver and Calgary, was made in sixty-two and one-half hours actual running time—nearly sixteen miles an hour, an unusually good record in view of the road conditions.

TRIUMPH

The Trusty Triumph is a mount for all occasions It is absolutely reliable as proved by its unparalleled success in the Great European War.

Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd. Coventry, England.

Of all Leading Dealers

SHIPMENT OF HUPS HERE

The Central Garage Co., Ltd., agents for the Hupmobile Car, announce that they have just received a shipment of New Season Hupmobiles (1917), and are prepared to make immediate delivery.

Household Suggestions

Carelessness in the treatment of wet umbrellas is a great factor in their rapid deterioration. Even though they may be but slightly damp, they should never be dropped into a stand and left to become crushed and probably rusty in their slow drying. An umbrella which is merely damp should, if possible, be opened and left until quite dry, while a very wet one should be put to drain first, handle downward, and which it will look beautifully smooth opened the final for drying, after and trim, totally unlike the limp, crumped wreck taken from a crowded umbrella stand.

• • •

Velvet that has been spotted with rain should not be brushed. Shake the velvet and leave it. The water will evaporate and show no mark—unless the velvet was dusty before getting wet. In that case wipe the velvet while still rain-damped with a clean damp cloth. This will remove the dust. Then shake well and leave to dry.

• • •

Yolks of eggs which are not wanted for immediate use will keep good for several days if they are dropped into cold water and kept in a cool place—the cooler the better.

• • •

A new toothbrush should be soaked in cold water for ten or twelve hours before it is used.

• • •

Never put table linen into soapsuds until all stains have been removed by pouring boiling water through the linen.

• • •

To freshen a carpet, sweep it with a broom previously dipped in salt and water. Shake the broom well before using it, for it is needed damp, not wet.

• • •

To wash velveteen, make a good lather of soap and water, put in the velveteen and move about well in the water. Take out without wringing; then put in clear, warm water. Move about well. Take out and pin on line without wringing. When nearly dry shake well, and when dry it is equal to new.

• • •

Remove white spots from furniture by using two parts of crude oil and one part of turpentine.

• • •

Mice do not like the smell of peppermint, and a little oil of peppermint placed about their haunts will soon make them look for other quarters.

• • •

When scissors get blunt, sharpen them by opening and moving backwards and forwards on a piece of glass. This will sharpen the bluntest of scissors.

• • •

Perspiring hands are often a trouble to needlewomen. They should try bathing them with strong alum-water.

• • •

"Yellowed" handkerchiefs can be made snow-white by soaking them in pipeclay and water for twenty-four hours.

• • •

Cut flowers with woody stems will last much longer in water if the stalks are scraped for about three inches up.

• • •

For mixing cake and pastry an old marble slab or a piece of plateglass is better than a board.

OVERLAND PRICES

The Central Garage Co., Ltd., announce that they are now offering Overland Cars at the following prices:—Touring Car Tls. 1,550; Roadster Tls. 1,500.

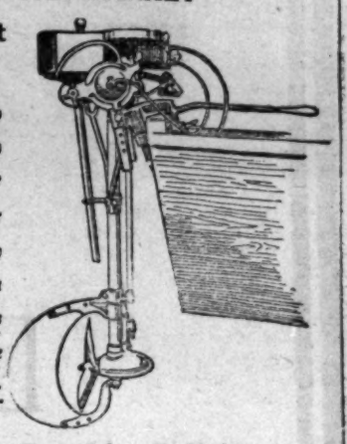
NEW MODEL

ARCHIMEDES

Portable Boat Motor

2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET



For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.

Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Demonstrations Given

MICHELIN TYRES

The running expenses of a Motor Car in these days are much higher than ever they were, so why not cut them down, when you have the chance, by buying MICHELIN TYRES:—

THE QUALITY.....IS THE BEST
THE LIFE.....IS THE LONGEST
THE PRICE.....IS THE LOWEST

These three facts can be proved by asking the motorist who has tried them and will use no other now. Each and every tyre guaranteed 5,000 miles, though this figure has easily been doubled in hundreds of cases. 5% extra discount for cash payments.

SOLE AGENTS

THE AUTO PALACE Co.

(A British Firm) Tel. West 485

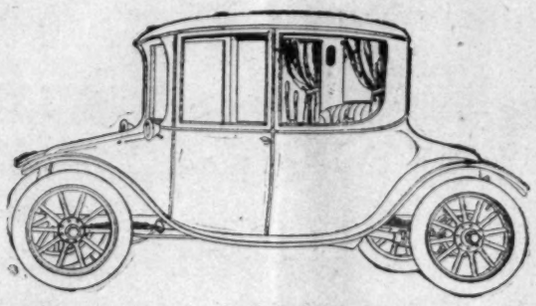
PRACTICAL MOTOR ENGINEERS

362 AVENUE JOFFRE

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road 'Phone 778

SOLE AGENTS FOR

AMCO  AMCO

Milburn Light Electric

Speed: Coupe, 18 m.p.h. Speed: Roadster, 24 m.p.h.

Power Cost, Tls. 0.01 Per Mile

Comfortable and Easy to Operate

Depreciation and Maintenance Cost Minimized

Saving in Operating Expense Pays Entire Initial Cost.

On View In Our Showroom

STRICT AND PROMPT ATTENTION TO REPAIRING UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

NEW AND SECOND HAND MOTOR CARS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES

THE AUTO CASTLE

228, Avenue Joffre :: Tel. No. W. 412.

It is IMPOSSIBLE to obtain a BETTER or a CHEAPER MOTOR-CAR INSURANCE POLICY than that issued by

The Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

Who have already paid over 150 claims to the entire satisfaction of local car-owners

Prospectus from

C. E. SPARKE

INSURANCE OFFICE

44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.

AUSTRALIA GASOLINE IS SOLD AT 96 CENTS

War Duty 60 Cents Pound On Tires And Body Tax Is $125 Per Car

"Americans do not appreciate the worth to them of the low cost of motoring which has made such tremendous gains in the industry possible, until they have studied motor conditions in other lands than their own," declared Alvin Taylor of Alvin Taylor, Ltd., of Sydney, Australia, the biggest motor car supply house on the Australian continent. He continued:

"Motor cars cost about twice as much at home as they do in this country, and they cost from four to five times as much to run. Gasoline on the road is 96 cents a gallon. The wholesale cost to dealers is 58 cents.

"It may readily be appreciated that the study of carburetion has been a very important one, and the carburetor that gives the best service is the one which attains a reputation.

"In New South Wales we have no roads that would earn that name in America—they are mere trails across the country. Los Angeles county's boulevards are better and smoother than Sydney's sidewalks. However this does not prevail throughout the continent. The state of Victoria is spending $20,000,000 a year for good roads, and some of them rival those of California. The good roads fight is starting in New South Wales.

"I might mention, in passing, that gasoline is no higher in proportion than tires. There are two duties, one of 60 cents a pound and one of 35 per cent ad valorem. If the duty on a tire is higher by the ad valorem duty than the poundage duty that's the tax imposed.

"In importing cars there are several duties to be paid. In the first place there is the chassis duty. Then the body duty, which is the same for all cars, $125. (It costs as much to bring a Ford body into the country as it does to bring in a Rolls-Royce.) The top and windshield (hood and screen in Australia) carry still another duty, the lamps and horn another, the tires another, the spare wheel or rim another and the tools ever so many more, according to their class."

Who Made The Motor Car?

By Morris Legg

"I made the automobile industry what it is today," said a sample tire as it reclined against the gasoline can in the garage.

"Well, I should say not," responded the sample carburetor. "It was my friend the gasoline that made the automobile."

"You are both wrong," spoke up the sample steel frame of a 1917 model, "because without me, without my little brothers and big brothers, without the thousands at my command who are working in the mills, at the forges, the automobile would never be where it is today—the most necessary factor in the industrial life of the nation and the greatest means of pleasure to a people.

Just then the girl with the ting nose and the high-topped boots who works the typewriter ceased work for the day and the Underwood got into the conversation.

"You, Mr. Tire, you Mr. Carby, and my friend Mr. Chassis, to which I am indebted for so much—you are all wrong. I represent a man who is the big factor, the man who makes and unmakes motor cars, who can do as he wills with the product to which you all contribute.

"I mean the Publicity man," the typewriter clicked.

* * *

The Tire sneered, the carburetor gurgled and the steel frame laughed out loud. "Laugh if you will, sneer as you may, but it is Publicity that has achieved the seemingly impossible. I wrote the stories that gained public approval. Publicity made the roads that made the automobile what it is.

You were all three hiding in a dark garage or a musty factory until the publicity man found you. He took you out in the sunlight and held you up to the millions. He made the people realize you had merit, that gasoline, and tires and steel, combined and made into a motor car, were better than a horse.

"The vehicle had not advanced since the time of the Romans until the publicity man took hold of the automobile. So, my friends, you are all wrong and all right at the same time.

"Talking among yourselves never brought the automobile where it is. The publicity made the world talk about you and then the big things started.

"Take the publicity man away and where would you be?"

Just then a man came in and the typewriter stopped. The tire, the carburetor and the steel chassis were mum.

* * *

The man sat down to the typewriter. This is what he wrote: "Our tires are the best in the world. Our gasoline arrangement is perfect, the steel in our car is tested and tried. A combination of efficiency enables us to deliver this wonderful piece of mechanism to your door at the low cost of $1,000. The automobile will make you happy, it will keep you well, it is an education in many ways—all for $1,000."

The next day another man got the letter the Publicity man—for it was he—had written on the typewriter. "I never knew that before," said the man. He put on his hat and went to the publicity man. He bought a car. The sample tire, the carburetor and the chassis were silent. A junk man came along and bought the three.

"I'm through with them," said the publicity man; "they represent the old idea. Nowadays we don't need samples—we sell the complete car—the people have come to know it. They know it's right all over."

Woman 83, Still Drives Own Car

Believed To Be Oldest Woman Motor Driver In World

Aunt Sarah Hewitt, Danville, Ill., is 83 years of age, yet drives her own car. She is believed to be the oldest woman driver in the world. "Dr. Osler was wrong," she remarked recently when congratulated over her success in operating a car. "I can keep pace with the world, do my share of the work and take my share of the pleasure, even though I am nearly a quarter of a century past the mark at which Dr. Osler asserted people should be chloroformed."

What Is Difference In Motor Car Types?

Auto Engineers Classify Cars As To Proper Name For Them

What is the difference between a coupe and coupelet, a touring car and a salon touring car? Here it is, with other body types and distinctions, officially determined recently by the nomenclature division of the American Society of Automobile Engineers:

Roadster—An open car seating two or three. It may have additional seats on running boards or in rear deck.

Coupelet—Seats two or three. It has a folding top and full-height doors with disappearing panels and glass.

Coupe—An inside-operated, inclosed car, seating two or three. A fourth seat facing backward is sometimes added.

Convertible Coupe—A roadster provided with a detachable coupe top.

Clover Leaf—An open car seating three or four. The seat is close to the divided front seat, and entrance is only through doors in front of the front seat.

Touring car—An open car seating four or more, with direct entrance to tonneau.

Salon Touring Car—A touring car with a passage between front seats, with or without separate entrance to front seats.

Convertible Touring Car—A touring car with folding top and disappearing or removable glass sides.

Sedan—A closed car seating four or more, all in one compartment.

Convertible Sedan—A salon touring car provided with detachable sedan top.

Open Sedan—A sedan so constructed that the sides can be removed or stowed so as to leave the space entirely clear from the glass front to the back.

Limousine—A closed car seating three to five inside, with driver's seat outside, covered with a roof.

Open Limousine—A touring car with permanent standing top and disappearing or removable glass sides.

Berline—A limousine having the driver's seat entirely inclosed.

Brougham—A limousine with no roof over the driver's seat.

Landaulet—A closed car with folding top, seats from three or more inside, and driver's seat outside.

GIVE FORD WITH PURCHASE

Thomasson and White, Chicago real estate operators, are advertising that they will give a five-passenger Ford to anyone who will buy a flat building.

Insure Your Motor-Car

with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

8b Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Hupmobile

99% Efficient

We have kept a record of every complaint, large and small, made against the Series "N" Hupmobile. Our record to date from the time the first Series "N" left the factory, shows the Hupmobile to be 99% efficient.

In other words, only one car out of 100 developed the slightest imperfection. We defy any mechanical thing, manufactured by hundreds and used and abused by hundreds of people in every climate under the sun, under every road condition imaginable, to surpass that record.

This record is significant to the automobile buyer who values his time, money, and peace of mind. Our records, proving our efficiency claims, are open to inspection.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke. (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater. Tyres 880 x 120 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack, and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

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Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

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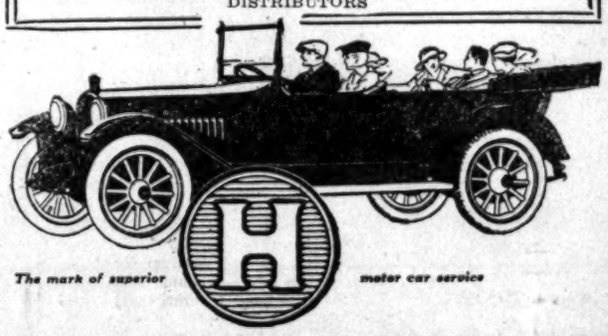

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NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

Why BOY BABIES Need BETTER CARE Than GIRLS

Serious Economic Problems Presented by the GREATER MORTALITY of MALE CHILDREN

English Scientists Find that Four Boys Die to Each Three Girls in the First Three Months of Their Existence. This Excess of Male Mortality Continues in Greater or Less Degree at All Ages, Except Between Five and Fifteen Years. The Result Is an Excess of Females Over Males in the Adult Population Which, Und Present Conditions, Means a Serious Economic Evil.

NEXT to the economic evil of England's falling birth rate is the great excess of females over males in the grown-up population. However useful women may be in many spheres of activity, they are far less economically productive than men, and any population which has a large female preponderence is more or less handicapped in the ceaseless industrial and commercial struggle which obtains among nations.

The facts are strange and almost inexplicable. More boys than girls are born in England every year, but from the very beginning of their existence boys die in greater numbers than girls, and this continues all through the span of life with the exception of a short period in early childhood. The result is that the female population of England and Wales exceeds the male by 1,205,311.

If the cause of the greater mortality of boys could be found out England would be a long way on the road to remedying the economic evil.

The United States is keenly interested in the discoveries English scientists are making about this matter, for a similar excess of male mortality prevails in this country and it is feared that it will some day menace our economic welfare.

That grown men, exposed to greater hardship and risk than women, should die in larger numbers is perfectly intelligible; but why does this greater mortality commence in the first days of infancy?

Several more or less plausible reasons have been given, but none is entirely satisfactory, and we have to fall back on the explanation that nature, in accordance with some inscrutable design, prescribes a preponderance of women.

The standardized mortality of males in England in 1918 exceeded that of females by 23 per cent. Up to the year 1860 the excess was only 9 per cent. For the last fifteen years it has averaged 20 per cent. And now it is higher than ever.

The excess of male mortality exists at all age periods except in childhood—that is, between the ages of five and fifteen years. It is large in the first year, reaches a maximum in middle life, and then declines towards old age.

Facts like these show what a serious drain on the male population is caused by the hard and dangerous work of adult life. And they also show the mysterious fact referred to, that even in infancy, when the conditions are equal for both sexes, boys are carried off in far greater numbers than girls.

If we take the deaths among one thousand infants under one year old of each sex, it will be seen that, where as the number of girls who die at this early age is only 96, the number of boys is 120. Some very powerful cause must be at work to produce this result.

It is well known to mothers that boys are more difficult to rear than girls, the fact being generally ascribed to the greater amount of "original sin" inherent in the male. But probably it is not realized that no fewer than four boys die to each three girls who succumb to the adverse conditions of life during the first three months. This is the startling fact which the figures for England and Wales bring out. We can find only one sufficient explanation for it—namely, that girls are born with more vitality, that boys are less resistant to disease.

The male mortality excess begins at the moment of birth. About 180 boys die as a consequence of premature birth, as compared with 145 girls. Then inborn physical defects seem to be more prevalent among boys, for 7 deaths among boys are ascribed to this cause, as compared with 6 among girls. And boys do not thrive so well as girls, for the wasting diseases of early infancy (atrophy, debility and marasmus) carry off 50 boys for every 41 girls.

As soon as the infectious diseases begin their attacks boys yield to them far more readily than girls, with the single exception of whooping cough. Tuberculous diseases, convulsions, intestinal troubles, bronchitis and pneumonia, and other maladies, all kill more boy than girl infants in their first year. The figures are surprising.

Omitting fractions, we find that among 1,000 infants of each sex 21 boys die of intestinal troubles to 17 girls, 10 boys die of convulsions to 8 girls, 21 boys die from bronchitis and pneumonia to 17 girls, and 14 boys from other causes to 11 girls. Whooping cough stands alone, carrying off 3.15 girls to 2.65 boys. Even when chloroform or ether is given for the purpose of an operation it kills more boys than girls.

All through life the death rate from nearly every disease is greater among males than among females—no fewer than 15 men die of tuberculous diseases to 11 women, 12 from pneumonia to 8 women, 5 from typhoid fever to 3 women, 8 from appendicitis to 6 women, and so on.

Here, as was said, we have a reasonable explanation. Men are more exposed to cold and wet, and so suffer more from pneumonia and bronchitis, and then the greater consumption of alcohol by men may, perhaps, play a very important part in the causation and the mortality of disease.

But why do baby boys die in larger numbers than baby girls? First, there seems undoubtedly to be less vitality in boys, less power to battle against disease, and, indeed, it is well known that grown women usually fight a better battle than men. Secondly, boys, even in infancy, are more active and also less tractable than girl babies; they give a mother more trouble and probably get less careful treatment in consequence. Thirdly, boys have larger bodies to feed, and they get less nourishment from their mothers proportionately to their size. Lastly, the birth of the larger boy is more difficult than that of the smaller girl.

But the outstanding fact is that boys have less power of clinging to life. It is in this we see the remedy for the evil of their excesive mortality.

Mothers must realize that their boy children require more careful rearing than the girls. If the death rate is to be equalized between boys and girls, the former must, if anything, be somewhat better fed, more warmly clothed, more carefully protected from draughts, and better guarded against infection. These are the chief measures available to combat the diseases which take a heavier toll of boy life than of girl life.

For the excess of deaths among male adults there is, of course, no remedy except that gradual betterment of the conditions of labor, which is in progress.

MAKING ONE HAND Do the WORK OF TWO

NEXT to the loss of one's eyesight the loss of a hand or arm is most to be dreaded. With only one foot or leg a man can get along fairly well, because there are many artificial limbs that replace pretty well all the ordinary functions of the real flesh and blood limb. But science has not yet succeeded in devising an artificial hand that will perform successfully many of the functions of the real hand.

It's Easy for a Man to Clean the Finger Nails on His One Remaining Hand if He Does it Like This.

It is surprising, however, what perserverance and ingenuity can accomplish in making one hand do the work of two. Probably the most remarkable example of single-handed dexterity was Count Zichy, a Hungarian, who lost his arm when he was only fourteen.

Shortly after his recovery from the amputation the Count became so irritated at the clumsiness of a servant who was helping him dress that he drove the man from the room in a towering rage and made up his mind that he would learn to dress himself or never put his clothes on again. It took him three hours on this first occasion to accomplish the task, but before long he had developed such skill that he was able to make his toilet as quickly as most men can with two hands.

Not only that but he became an accomplished pianist, studying under the great master Liszt. He learned to ride horseback, to drive a four-in-hand coach with the greatest skill, and to perform astonishing feats of marksmanship with revolver and rifle.

When he was sixty-five years old the Count published a manual

Opening a Penknife—An Interesting Example of One-Handed Dexterity.

which he called the "Book of the One-Armed." This was illustrated with many remarkable photographs and diagrams showing just how he employed his feet, teeth and other parts of his body to aid his one remaining arm to do the work of two. A new edition of this manual has just been published for the benefit of soldiers who have lost an arm or hand in the war.

"Don't pass your life in mourning because you have lost a hand or arm," says Count Zichy, "for many posts are open to you. If a soldier of high rank you may even continue to serve in the army. In every business office you can, with a little thought and perseverance, succeed in making yourself as useful as you were before. My own experience has convinced me that even in a factory and on a farm a one-armed man can develop a high degree of usefulness."

CRYING Often the Best MEDICINE for a CHILD

On the Left, a Baby's Throat When Breathing Normally; on the Right, When Taking the Prolonged Expirations and the Short Inspirations Which Mark Crying. When Crying the Space Between the Vocal Cords, or Glottis, as It Is Called, Is so Contracted That the Pressure Throughout the Lungs Is Raised, and This Is of Great Benefit to the Child.

SCIENCE declares that mothers who say, "Let the baby cry; it will do him good," are usually perfectly right. There is, it has been found, a decided benefit in what is known as a "good cry," which the baby cannot easily secure in any other way.

These statements, of course, apply chiefly to cases where the child bursts into cries and tears without any reason. But even in cases where the outburst is the result of grief or pain, there seems little doubt that the crying is often a decided relief and thus does a child good.

Physicians who specialize in children's diseases are pretty well agreed that there are many occasions when crying is of decided benefit to babies, and that the harder and longer they cry at such times the better.

The benefit that comes from crying is largely the result of the change that takes place in a child's breathing. As the baby howls and sobs, its expirations are prolonged sometimes for as much as half a minute, and when they are interrupted it is by very short inspirations.

During these long periods, when the air is being expelled violently enough to arouse the whole neighborhood, the baby's glottis is contracted so that the pressure in its lungs rises considerably. There can be little doubt that the equal distribution of this increased air pressure throughout the whole chest leads to the dilatation of portions of the lungs that have become more or less collapsed.

This fact explains the great benefit which often results from crying when a baby is suffering from bronchitis. A good cry will often be followed by the discharge of a large quantity of bronchial mucus.

The deep breathing which crying necessitates restores the child's circulation to a better condition than before, because of the large lung space which it makes available.

Physicians find that when they have to operate upon a child to rid it of a collection of pus a crying spell is always of great assistance in drawing off the poisonous matter

These facts make it plain that it is not always right to accuse a mother of being cruel and careless of her baby's welfare just because she lets him cry. Very possibly the child's howls and tears are doing him more good than any attention his mother could give him or any drugs the doctor could prescribe.

Why DRUNKARDS FREEZE So Easily

WHILE it is true that a drunken man can undergo without serious injury many things which would cause death if he were in his sober senses, this does not apply to his ability to withstand severe cold.

The reason for this, science has lately found out, is that the normal reaction of cold—increased production of heat and constriction of the blood vessels of the skin—is partly paralyzed by large doses of alcohol. Even a small quantity of alcohol will sometimes cause a fall of five or six or even ten degrees in a man's internal temperature.

As everybody knows, people who are addicted to the use of alcohol drink in the Summer to keep them cool and in the Winter to keep them warm. Alcohol really causes a fall in the body's temperature and does not, as is popularly supposed, increase the body's heat. It is true that after taking a drink or two there is usually a feeling of increased warmth, but this is only a delusion, due to the greater vascularity of the skin and the activity of the sweat glands.

Alcohol appears to act in two ways on the body's temperature. In ordinary doses it has little or no effect upon the production of heat in the tissues, but increases the loss of heat by causing the pores to dilate, stimulating the sweat glands and quickening the circulation. And, as has already been stated, in large doses it paralyzes the normal reaction to cold.

It is plain that alcohol is of no real service to man in withstanding either high or low temperature. Not only does the drunkard freeze to death more quickly, but his regulation of temperature becomes so disordered that he suffers a much more rapid rise of temperature in hot, moisture-laden air.

How PULLMAN CARS Get Their QUEER NAMES and WHY

EVERYBODY who has ever travelled much in the United States or Canada must have noticed the peculiar names, often poetic and fanciful, which the Pullman chair, sleeping and dining cars bear. Occasionally these names are the same as those of localities through which the cars' routes take them, but in many cases there seems not the slightest connection between the names and anything so prosaic as railroad travel. In fact, the efficient minded person is inclined to think that it would be much more sensible to designate the cars by numbers or letters instead of these high-sounding, romantic names.

Although most of us are not old enough to remember back that far, there was a time when Pullman cars were all designated by numbers. But that was previous to the year 1864, when their number and usefulness were extremely limited.

Late in 1864, when the prospect of an early end to the Civil War that was raging made the officials of the sleeping car companies look for a large increase in business, they decided to designate all their cars by names instead of numbers, and this custom has been followed ever since.

The change was made because the officials believed that numbers, while suitable for recording purposes, were without individuality and could not convey the appropriate distinctiveness the company wished to associate with its cars.

To-day, when there are over seven thousand of these cars in operation and new ones are constantly being built, the task of finding names for them without duplicating those already in use is no easy one. Most of the names are taken from one of the following sources—history, mythology, foreign countries, States, cities, lakes and rivers. When a railroad company desires, cars are named after towns along their path.

The christening of a Pullman car is a serious matter. Before a new car is given the name which it will bear until it is sent to the scrap heap, a great many names are considered.

The company endeavors, so far as possible, to select for its cars names of definite origin, significance and euphony. It tries to avoid manufactured names and those that are difficult to pronounce. A name that is unusual and not widely known is always looked upon with favor.

YOU MIGHT TRY---

To Remove a Rusty Screw.

HOLD a red hot iron to the head of the screw for a short time and then use the screw driver while the screw is still hot.

To Clean Silver.

ADD one-half pound of sal soda to eight quarts of water. When the mixture is at a boiling heat dip the pieces of silver in it, then wash immediately in soapsuds and wipe dry with cotton flannel.

To Make a Mustache Grow.

AFTER washing the upper lip in warm water, rub for five minutes every night and morning with a tonic composed of two ounces of eau de cologne, ten drops of oil of lavender and two drams of tincture of cantharides.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS---

An Aid to Ball Players.

BASEBALL fielding averages ought to be quite materially "fattened" if a new sort of sun glasses, lately invented, comes into general use. These glasses are so hinged to the player's cap that a touch will drop them into position, allowing him to see the ball coming toward him while he is looking directly at the sun.

Raising Dish Cloths in the Garden.

IT has been discovered that the thick, spongy gourd of the luffa plant, which grows easily and requires but little attention, makes the best kind of dish cloths and bath sponges. An Ohio woman is making a good living raising them. Last year she sold over one thousand to one garage company alone for use in the washing of automobiles. Cut into strips the luffa gourd makes a kind of lace widely used by milliners, and it is also admirably adapted to the making of flower baskets.

Science at Last Discovers How FLIES SPEND THE WINTER

THE popular idea, long held even by many scientists, that flies survive the Winter by taking refuge in warm houses and that the great broods of them which begin to annoy us every Spring are the off-spring of adult survivors of the last year's brood is all wrong.

Dr. Henry Skinner, the distinguished entomologist, declares there is not a particle of evidence to support the view that flies survive the Winter in this way. According to Dr. Skinner the fly lives through the Winter in the pupal or grub state and not as a developed insect.

This discovery has a much more important practical bearing than would appear at first thought. If flies do spend the Winter in the grub state obviously we can never hope to accomplish very much by merely "swatting" them as they appear in the Spring and Summer. What we must do in order to exterminate them is to find and destroy the grubs.

Dr. Skinner's doubts about the truth of the theory that adult flies live through the Winter and breed in the Spring were first aroused by the fact that he was unable to find any adult flies alive at the end of the Winter season. All the flies which he caught and examined in the course of his investigations were newly developed specimens and not old ones that dated from the previous season.

The Hard, Dark Red, Barrel-like Cases in Which The House-Fly Spends the Winter in the Grub State. To Escape, the Newly Formed Fly Blows Out a Bladder on Its Head Which Pushes Off One End of the Case.

During last Spring Dr. Skinner collected and examined a large number of the first flies that appeared. It is significant that no hibernated specimens whatever were seen, but that a number of those taken were quite evidently just emerged from the pupal or grub state. There is every evidence that house flies of both sexes emerge from the grub state in late Winter or early Spring, and that these flies are capable of producing the heavy Summer broods.

It is thus plain that science has been wrong in thinking that the fly menace could be lessened by killing all the flies seen in the early Spring. This theory was based on the mistaken idea that all such flies are hibernating females who are at this time of year about to lay their eggs.

The grub of the house fly detaches itself from the skin which becomes a hard, dark red barrel protecting the delicate white chrysalis. This case is known as the puparium. When the newly formed fly is ready to make its escape it blows out a bladder on its head. This pushes off one end of the puparium and permits the fly to make its exit and start on its dirt and disease spreading career.

Try as we will we probably shall never be able to rid the world of flies or even make an appreciable difference in the nuisance. Science regards such pests as part of the price we must pay for our domesticity. If we do succeed in getting rid of all the flies we would probably find ourselves menaced by some other pest that might be even more troublesome.

Probably the greatest hope of ridding the world of flies would lie in the breeding of wasps, which are the most inveterate destroyers of flies. But to have enough wasps to kill off the flies would make this a very unpleasant world to live in.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1916

INTERNATIONAL 4s. WON BY SCOTLAND

America Second, England Third With Denmark And Belgium Following

JUNIOR SCULLS TO BERTES

He Romps Home 100 Yards Ahead; Brodie's Crew Wins Junior Fours

Yesterday's Results

International Fours.

1. Scotland by 4 lengths.
2. America by 7 lengths.
3. England by 2 lengths.
4. Denmark by 2 lengths.
5. Belgium.

Junior Sculls.

1. L. Bertes by 100 yards.
2. F. S. Ward.

Junior Fours.

1. Brodie's by 1/3 length.
2. Pollard's by ¼ length.
3. Annett's by 2 lengths.
4. Neff's.

The rain played sad havoc yesterday afternoon with the pleasure of the Henli regatta-goers and the Hsinyangkong reach, which, under happier weather conditions, is such an ideal spot for a water carnival, was terribly bleak and uninviting. Competitors had, in addition to the rain, to face a nasty blow diagonally across the course. The unusual scarcity of the fair sex was not to be wondered at in the circumstances.

It is to be hoped that Jupiter Pluvius will have a heart today and allow the balance of the program, which includes several events for mixed crews of ladies and men, to be brought off in comfort.

Brave Show of House-Boats

In spite of the adverse weather, there was a fair sprinkling of house-boats on either side of the creek, making a brave effort at cheeriness by displaying the various national flags of their owners and bunting in profusion. Capt. J. H. Sypher, of the U. S. Navy, gave incalculable assistance to the Committee during the afternoon.

The first race was started rather late, at 3.25 p.m., the English on the left (Quinsan) side, then the Scottish, the Danes next, then the Americans and the Belgians on the right (Shanghai) side. Mr. E. T. Byrne, who officiated as starter, is the most efficient man on this job that the Club has ever possessed and got off all four boats in a dead line.

The English got away best from the gun and the Americans were second best. The Danes soon drew up with the latter and then passed them. The Belgians fell back rather early.

The Scottish now established a serviceable lead, followed by the English, Danes, Americans and Belgians. At the half-course mark, they were the only boat in the picture, the English, Danes and Americans being almost level, many lengths behind. The Belgian crew were hopelessly out of it, in spite of their very plucky efforts. Nearing the houseboats, the American boat drew ahead into undisputed second place and the English passed the Danes, the latter falling back almost on the Belgians.

Scottish Win Fours

The Scottish kept on in the lead, rowing beautifully together, despite the strenuous efforts of the Americans to overtake them and finished winners, followed by the Yankee squad, third being the English, Danes fourth and Belgians fifth. Time:—13m. 4s.

The crews were:

International Fours.—Distance, one mile and a half.

1.—SCOTLAND

	lbs.
Bow—N. C. Brodie	142
2—E. McIntyre	152
3—T. R. Macdonald	158
Stroke—T. W. R. Wilson	144
Cox—E. A. Brodie	125

2.—AMERICA

Bow—V. Olsen	154
2—H. D. Rodger	152
3—K. H. Gardner	177
Stroke—J. A. Bristow	171
Cox—T. W. Mitchell	120

3.—ENGLAND

Bow—W. J. Brown	144
2—M. A. Annett	143
3—W. J. Oande	171
Stroke—H. P. B. Jones	154
Cox—W. S. Bowman	128

(Continued on Page 2)

Domino's Chatter

News Brevity: It rained yesterday!

The rowing men are rowing
In the rain;
The footer men are growling
In the rain;
The hockey men are sighing,
The golfers almost crying,
But racing men are smiling
In the rain!

It's an ill-wind (or rain) that blows nobody any good. The clerk of the weather has been very unkind to the people who have been preparing so thoroughly for Henli. I can imagine D. M. feeling very sore and placing at frequent intervals the first vowel between his own initials!

• • •

The racing community has been praying fervently for a little rain. The parched and hard ground has been bad for the jockeys and worse for the ponies. Both horse and rider have been swallowed up in a cloud of dust for days past.

• • •

A pantomime we're going to have alright.

Decks says: "Book Early! Wait for Boxing Night."

Come, see the lassies dancing heel and toe.

• • •

The A.D.C. has decided to put on a pantomime this year and "Puss in Boots" is to be the subject. The proceeds will go to war funds. Tuneful numbers, original dances, a strong cast and a pretty chorus have already been secured and rehearsals start this week.

With Mr. G. R. Wrigrove producing, Mrs. Parkin looking after the dancing and Mr. Peacock holding the baton, another triumph is assured for our talented amateurs.

• • •

The first meeting of the S. F. A. League Committee takes place at the Cathedral School on Wednesday next at 5.30 p.m. sharp. The following clubs have entered teams for the First Division of the League:

Shanghai Football Club
Recreation Club
Police Athletic Club
St. Francis Xavier's Club.

Pte. Forshaw of A. Co. is working hard to get an infantry team together. With good players in A Co., Shanghai Scottish and B. Co. it should not be difficult to get a combination together that would give a good account of itself.

• • •

The Shanghai Football Club starts the season with rosy prospects. The Club has sustained a big loss in the departure of Carol Lunt for America. This sportsman has acted as Secretary to our Senior Club for some seasons past and it owes not a little of its athletic as well as financial success to his efforts. It is good news to hear that he will be returning early next year.

At least a dozen new members have been recently elected and among them is a lot of good stuff. Willie Gande, David Campbell, Cliff Harris, Reg Harris, Hardwick, Rasmussen, Forshaw, Alexr Leslie, and Clifford are still available. So that looks good.

Alex Leslie was elected Secretary for the coming season but owing to unforeseen circumstances he had to relinquish the post and D. Campbell will act in his stead. He still will look after the Club's finances and a "Grasshopper" has whispered to me that he is gathering a crowd of all the talents to form a team that can play week-end matches away with some of the prominent Chinese teams. By the way, young China is taking very kindly to soccer.

• • •

The Recs, of course, are entering a team. They can always be depended upon to put up a fine game. They have lost a lot of players and I hear they have not got too many to pick from but they are all good. Ollerdessen will play again. He said something a week or so ago about turning out for the Public School Old Boys but I fancy he will still defend for the Champions of many seasons. Torry Wilson, Dickie Brandt, Wigton, Katz and Dawe are among the old players who are still going strong.

• • •

The Police can look very cheerful when they think of the coming season. The first string will be practically the same as last year. And they have a big acquisition in Biggs who is again eligible to play for his first love. He and Quayle probably will be seen at back with McMillan behind them. In the half line Adams and Dixon are fairly certain to be spotted and among the vanguard will be Doyle, Robertson, Lawson and Elite—and there are others.

• • •

The Public School Old Boys are growing more ambitious daily and I don't wonder at it. They have done well at football, they have done well at cricket and now they are adding Hockey to their list of activities. A glance at their team makes me think that at the end of the season the remark: "They have done well at Hockey" will be forced from even the most reluctant lips.

The P. S. O. B. have entered an eleven for the Second Division of the Football League.

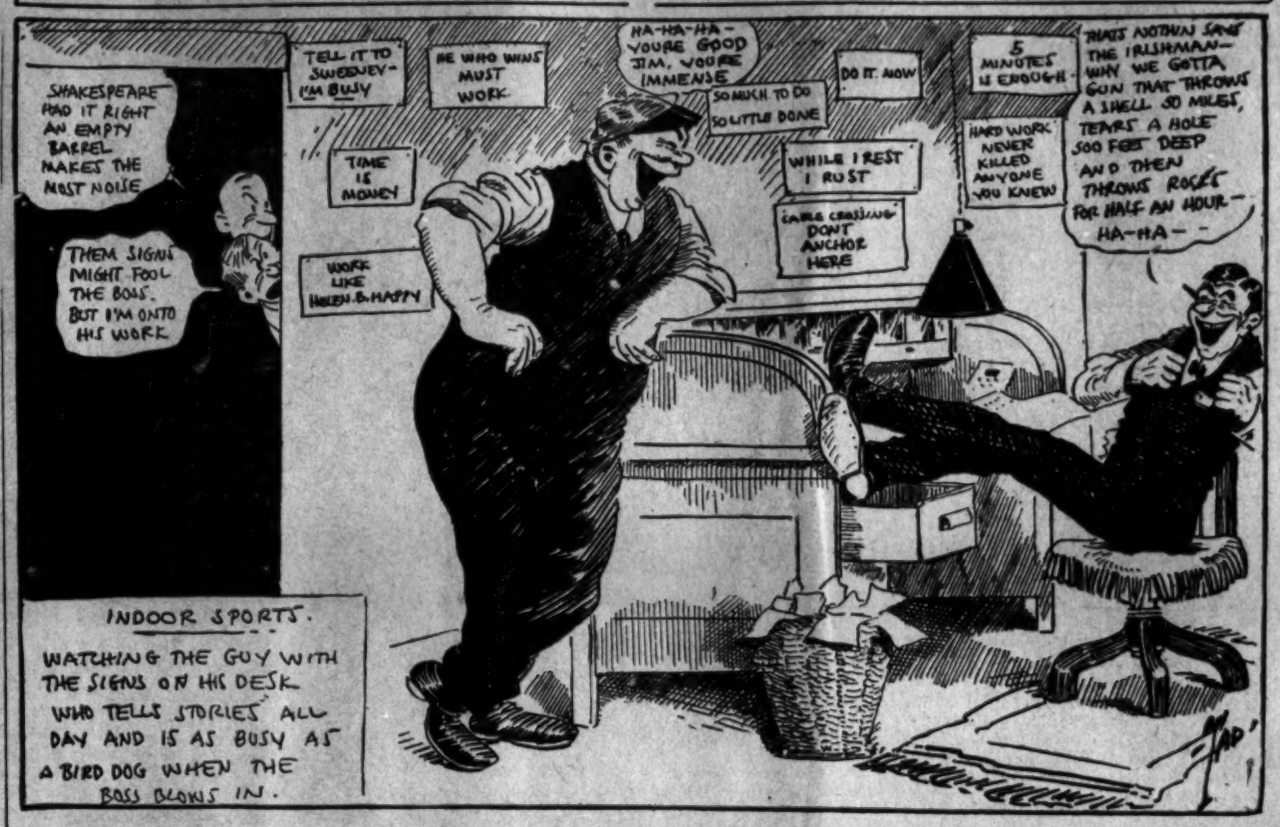
• • •

St. Francis Xavier's are turning out two teams this year—one in the first and one in the second division. The school is a fine recruiting ground for the Recs and from time to time they lose their best men to the Senior Club but they have numbers to draw on and, like their fine coach, Brother Faust, they always "play the game."

• • •

Hockey looks as if it will receive a good deal of attention during the cold weather. B. Co. are running two teams, the Sikhs are already on and looking for more scalps. Lieut. Clark is trying to get a team from A. Co. The Harlequins and the Hockey Club may combine again or furnish two teams. The Portuguese have a strong side. That makes quite a nice start for a healthy league, doesn't it?

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


SHAKESPEARE HAD IT RIGHT AN EMPTY BARREL MAKES THE MOST NOISE
THEM SIGNS MIGHT FOOL THE BOSS. BUT I'M ONTO HIS WORK
TELL IT TO SWEENEY— I'M BUSY
HE WHO WINS MUST WORK
TIME IS MONEY
WORK LIKE HELL & BE HAPPY
HA-HA-HA— YOURE GOOD JIM, YOURE IMMENSE
SO MUCH TO DO SO LITTLE DONE
DO IT NOW
WHILE I REST I RUST
CABLE CROSSING DONT ANCHOR HERE
5 MINUTES IS ENOUGH
HARD WORK NEVER KILLED ANYONE YOU KNEW
THATS NOTHIN SAYS THE IRISHMAN— WHY WE GOTTA GUN THAT THROWS A SHELL 50 MILES, TEARS A HOLE 500 FEET DEEP AND THEN THROWS ROCKS FOR HALF AN HOUR— HA-HA—
TAD

INDOOR SPORTS.

WATCHING THE GUY WITH THE SIGNS ON HIS DESK WHO TELLS STORIES ALL DAY AND IS AS BUSY AS A BIRD DOG WHEN THE BOSS BLOWS IN.

Scouting Notes

By Tracker

Postponed! A most disappointing word! That is what happened to the Rally yesterday. The Rally managers decided to postpone the competitions until November 18, when we all hope to be more fortunate. With all the troops showing the interest they are, I am sure every event will be most keenly contested and it will be an excellent troop indeed which takes away the flag.

• • •

The Sixth Troop have been in camp since the 18th and intend carrying on for another couple of weeks. They have had a splendid chance of training and from what I can see have made the most of it. The 11th Troop have also been in camp at Yangtszepoo for a week and have reached a fine standard of efficiency. The scouts of this troop seem to think of nothing else but camping and go in to a man when camp is mentioned. Anyhow, it is doing them good in all ways and they always make a splendid showing when called upon.

• • •

The troops at Jessfield are in fine form and will not go under in any one of the subjects without a hard fight for it. The Nanyang boys are busy completing their field telephones. I understand that the instruments have been put up by the scouts themselves, under the direction of Scoutmaster Biggs. Good training this and I am sure these instruments will prove useful in the future in more ways than one.

• • •

Everyone interested in scouting is looking forward to the report of the Council at the annual meeting, which takes place on Tuesday. The year has been an eventful one for scouting and I am sure the incoming Council will have its work cut out fostering the troops in the country as they come under its jurisdiction. There is no doubt that scouting has come to stay and it will need careful handling for the next few years, to see that the boys of China are taught the right way and, what is more, to practice what they are taught.

Inquests on Bids at Royal Auction; Common Mistakes

By An Expert

New York, September 15.—It is rather interesting to observe the manner in which the text books on any game follow along certain grooves and take it for granted that certain things must be learned not only in a certain way, but in a particular order.

All golf books start with the drive, instead of the putt. Books on swimming all begin with the breast stroke, instead of how to float. Books on bridge start with the declarations on individual suits, instead of the difference in value between plain suits and trumps.

In the bids themselves there is a classification that is seldom sufficiently insisted upon, and that is the difference between bids built up by the partners alone, the opponents having 210 things to say, and bids made in the face of opposing declarations.

It is seldom that an original one trick bid by the dealer gets the contract, except at no trumps. The partner's bid is usually a moderating factor, or the declarations of the opponents form an obstruction.

It would undoubtedly simplify matters for the beginner and give him a much clearer insight into the true value of hands if all the declarations could be confined to the dealer's side for the first dozen rubbers or so. If things went wrong, there would be no-one but themselves to blame, and the weak spot in the bidding could be easily found.

Nothing is more confusing to the beginner than the modifications required by opposing declarations. He is told that he must never assist his partner if he has none of the opponent's suit, and on the next hand he is told that holding none of the suit is the very reason why he should assist. When it is explained that one is a no trumper and the other a heart, he thinks he has learned something, and assists a heart bid with none of the adversaries' spades and no hearts either.

He is told that if his partner bids a heart and he has none, he should bid something else, but that if the second hand makes a bid in between he should not say anything at all.

All these ifs and buts, which seem to crop up in every hand, tend to confuse the beginner by filling his mind with apparent exceptions to every rule he learns, and he is continually doing the wrong thing.

If it were possible to give him a week's practice with hands on which he and his partner were the only ones to make any declarations, so that he might obtain a complete mastery of those bids first, then the interference of opposing bids could be added and built upon this acquired knowledge without upsetting it.

Unfortunately, except in teaching classes, where prearranged hands are used, this is impossible, but a great deal might be learned by carefully watching the outcome hands in which the opponents have not made a bid, paying no attention to the other hands for a week or two.

There should be no excuse for any ambiguity in such cases. If the bid does not turn out well it should be an easy matter to place the blame to determine whether the original bid was unsound, or the assist was not justified, or the shift was not called for, or the declarer should have been warned.

But when the opponents interpose their bids, it is a difficult matter for the beginner to judge when they are pushers, bluffs or flag fliers, and when they are genuine bids on strong hands. It is still more difficult for the beginner to judge the location of an unnamed suit, simply by the bidding on other suits. Errors in judgment with regard to the opposing bids are responsible for many of the beginner's losses.

But when there is no bidding by the other side, the fault in arriving at a sound declaration as between two partners that have it all to themselves should be easily traced and also instructive when found. One of the more common faults is the reluctance to refrain from bidding at all. Some persons will break their necks to catch a car, as if it were the last that would ever run on that line, although there may be another only ninety seconds behind. So some bridge players will snatch at any chance to make a bid, for fear they may never get another, regardless of the fact that the bid they make is unsound.

Here are a few hands recently sent to me with requests for some criticism on the bidding.

	H.—Q 9 5 2 C.—J 8 5 D.—7 3 2 S.—10 9 7	
H.—8 6 4 C.—9 7 3 2 D.—A K J 4 S.—K 5	Y A B Z	H.—J 10 3.. C.—A K 6 4 D.—Q 10 9 8 S.—A 3
	H.—A K 7 C.—Q 10 D.—6 5 S.—Q J 8 6 4 2	

The actual bidding on this hand was an original two spades by Z, who dealt, and the failure of his contract, as A and B made two diamonds, two clubs and two trumps. Although this cost 100 in penalties Z excused it by pointing out that it apparently prevented A and B from going game at no trumps. As will be seen presently, this is not true.

There are still some persons who believe that the weaker the suit they wish for trumps is in winning cards the larger the contract they should undertake to carry through. That is, if a general has 20,000 soldiers and no officers to lead them he should be willing to tackle 40,000 of the enemy, whereas he would not undertake to lick more than 30,000 if he had a complete staff of officers.

The beginner's excuse for such bids as Z's is that if they do not show the spade suit at once they may never have a chance. If that happens they

(Continued on Page 2)

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

"All-Comers" Competition

First Stage: Saturday, November 11, from 2 to 6 p.m.

Ranges:—200, 300 and 500 yds, 1 sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance. (H. P. S. 105).

Second Stage: Sunday, November 12, from 7 to 9 a.m.

Ranges:—800 and 1000 yds, 1 sighting and fifteen scoring shots at each range. (H. P. S. 150.)

Special Conditions

1.—Stages:—

(a) First stage, open to all.

(b) Second stage, open only to the 18 competitors taking the highest places in the first stage.

2.—Rifles:—Any authorised military rifles and service ammunition of any country, whether issued by Government or of private manufacture of bona-fide Government pattern and bearing the necessary official marks, may be used. Telescopic sights are not allowed.

3.—Targets:—Bisley, 1914.

4.—Position:—Prone.

5.—Prizes:—There will be four prizes:—

1st Prize, Gold medal.
2nd Prize, Silver medal.
3rd Prize, Bronze medal.
4th Prize, Silver spoon.

A silver spoon will be awarded to each competitor making a possible score at any range.

6.—Entrance Fee:—One dollar ($1) Entries close on Thursday, November 9, at 5 p.m. with the Secretary and Treasurer, c/o The Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Monthly Circular November

October Monthly Competitions: These will be held on Tuesday, 31st inst. as follows: First, at 500 yds, from 6 to 8.30 a.m. and the Second at 300 yds., from 3 to 5 p.m. One sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance.

November Monthly Competition: This will be held on Thursday, November 2 from 6 to 8.30 a.m. at 200 yds, one sighting and ten scoring shots.

General Practice: The rifle range is reserved for practice on Thursday, November 9, from 6 to 9 a.m. Ranges, 800 and 1000 yds.

The Shanghai "All-Comers" Rifle Competition: This important competition will be held on Saturday and Sunday, November 11 and 12. Entries close on Thursday, November 9, at 5 p.m. Entrance fee $1.

American Company Cup Competition: The Committee tender their thanks to the members forming the S. R. A. team: Messrs. H. Kodaira, A. G. White and W. O. Lancaster and also congratulate Mr. Lancaster for winning the High Gun Cup.

N. R. A. Medal 1916. This resulted in a win for Mr. J. R. Main, of the 1st Reserve Co. with a fine score of 99 points.

The Weather

Overcast, gloomy and misty weather, with threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 60.0 and the minimum 53.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 63.8 and 54.4.

BLACK DIAMOND LEGER FAVORITE

Hazelnut, Candlelight, Banfield, Sentry and Giant Dahlia Going Well

85 GRIFFINS ENTERED

Morriss Stable's Form Not So Well Known; Trained At Kiangwan

And still the weather man writes "threats of rain." Well, that's all right, but not too much of it, please. Say, about two more days, then dry up to the races, but without too much sun and as fine as you like then.

Of course, there has been scarcely any serious work the last three days, but the ponies were in pretty good fettle and the rest won't harm the majority of them. Interest continues to center, almost to the exclusion of everything else, around the St. Leger, to be run sixth on the card for the first day.

For this event, there are 34 entries and a dozen can be picked out which have all been strongly supported. In the lead there is the big Black Diamond, which, after its consistent work in Kiangwan races and with Mr. Johnstone up, could not help being favorite. It has claimed shortest price from the beginning and is still in strong demand, though there are others closing on it.

There is, for instance, Hazelnut, second in the Champions at the last meeting, which has been training very well and is regarded as certain to make a show in any weather and to have more than an outside chance for first in the event of mudlarking.

Candlelight, Banfield, Sentry, and Giant Dahlia are others which have all been going strong.

New ponies are in force this meeting, there being no fewer than eighty-five griffins and subscription griffins entered, so there will be plenty of chance for surprises. Not many of them have been showing up to the form of the old ponies, but then, griffins have a way of upsetting all form when it comes to racing.

The famous Morriss stable has eight ponies entered. Their form is not so well known as most of the others, the training having again been done at Kiangwan, but report says they are in good racing trim. Redfield is the only new pony.

Toeg and Speelman, noted for bringing off big things, have the largest entry, with twelve, including two griffins and two subscription griffins. The stable has dropped the "Sir" in favor of rivers. Worse could be done than follow the crimson jacket, violet cap, through the meeting.

Ty Cobb Concedes Title to Speaker

Detroit, October 1.—For nine consecutive years Ty Cobb led the American League in batting. A few days ago, in a statement made before the Detroit-Boston game, he conceded Tris Speaker, of Cleveland, the championship for the current season. In his statement Cobb said that it was practically a human impossibility for him to cut down Speaker's lead of twenty points and at the same time apply his ability to the best interests of his team.

Here are the relative figures of Speaker and Cobb:

	At Bat.	Hits.	Ave.
Speaker	531	205	.386
Cobb	527	193	.366
Jackson	576	196	.340

In the National League the batting fight continues to be furious. Zack Wheat, the Brooklyn Bombardier, made an appreciable gain on Hal Chase, the present leader and Daubert. Chase failed to get a hit off Jeff Pfeffer in four times up, while Wheat made two in three times at bat.

Here are how the leaders in the National League stand to date:

	At Bat.	Hits.	Ave.
Chase	527	178	.337
Daubert	452	146	.323
Wheat	551	174	.316

JOCKEY CLUB BAR 'TOTE'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—The Jockey Club, having considered a petition for the installation of totalisators on racecourses in England, signed by influential English and Irish breeders, owners and trainers, has decided that the petition is inopportune.

Pin Pool Tournament

Messrs. J. W. Cameron and R. E. Burke won the pin pool tournament at the Astor House, yesterday, beating Messrs. R. W. MacCabe and A. MacLennan, 2,000 to 1,551.

The following were the results in the semi-finals:

J. W. Cameron and R. E. Burke defeated Paul McRae and J. H. Moore, 1,000 to 603.

R. W. MacCabe and A. MacLennan defeated E. D. Pearson and C. F. Gram, 1,000 to 879.

International 4s. Won by Scotland

(Continued from Page 1)

4.—DENMARK

Bow—O. A. Hansen	140
2—F. V. Jensen	173
3—K. W. Aageson	190
Stroke—C. V. Jensen	154
Cox—S. Thellefsen	140

5.—BELGIUM

Bow—A. Loonis	143
2—A. Dubois	175
3—A. Lagrange	163
Stroke—L. Straetmans	150
Cox—H. F. Landers	126

It should be mentioned, in explanation of the Belgian Four's back-rating, that Loonis was unfortunate enough, 200 yards from the start, to be seized with wrist cramp, with the result that the boat lost two or three strokes on an "easy-all" order following the catching of a crab and Loonis was unable to "feather" his oar for the rest of the race, merely drawing it through the water.

Junior Sculls to Bertes

The next race on schedule, the Junior Sculls, was got off at 4.15. Mr. Percy Crighton, assistant starter to Mr. Edwin T. Byrne, made his maiden effort in this event and, under the able coaching of his mentor, got off the duo of starters lined up as if by electric machinery.

Beale scratched and only two were left, L. Bertes on the Shanghai side and F. S. Ward on the Quinsan side. The former at once assumed the lead and, inside of 90 seconds, was seven full lengths to the good.

Satisfied with this, he took things easy, yet still drew further away. He rowed a slower, but more powerful stroke than his opponent, Ward being unable to get the same value out of his strength. The race was not altogether interesting, as Bertes was never challenged and romped home a winner by fully 100 yards. Time:—8m. 47s.

The last event of the afternoon's program was the Junior Fours (formerly the Lesmona Fours), for which four crews had entered, Brodie's on the Quinsan side, next Annett's, then Pollard's and Neff's on the Shanghai side. The race was started at 5 sharp, Pollard being best from the gun signal, followed by Neff and Brodie. Pollard kept the lead and drew further away from Neff, Annett coming level with Brodie and then passing him.

Brodie's Great Effort

Nearing the first houseboat mooring, Neff had slipped back. It was a really capital struggle now, Brodie's crew just getting the verdict by a third of a length. Time:—7m. 3 3/5s. Pollard was second, Annett third and Neff last. Brodie's sensational win was a most popular one.

The crews were:

Junior Fours (Formerly Lesmona 4's) Distance 1 mile.

	lbs.
1.—Bow—P. C. Mansfield	136
2—M. R. Gordon	152
3—A. D. Stewart	145
Stroke—N. C. Brodie	142
Cox—E. A. Brodie	125
2.—Bow—A. A. Martin	125
2—B. G. Wilson	139
3—H. S. Watson	161
Stroke—A. Pollard	150
Cox—P. Ayres	122
3.—Bow—L. J. Quine	128
2—H. F. Merrill	161
3—P. G. Gain	160
Stroke—M. A. Annett	143
Cox—W. S. Bowman	128
4.—Bow—W. G. Smith	147
2—F. S. Ward	155
3—N. G. Beale	172
Stroke—E. G. Neff	160
Cox—H. F. Landers	126

In spite of the rain, which was still falling merrily, the reach looked gay after sundown, with the numberless lights gleaming from the houseboats, on which scenes of the utmost enthusiasm were being enacted. Most of the owners kept open house, Mr. E. T. Byrne's lavish Irish hospitality making his well-appointed craft an especially favored rendezvous.

The officials were:—

Judges: R. A. Clarke, G. F. Ashley, T. R. Wheelock.

Umpires: D. C. Hutchison, A. G. Mossop, W. B. Kennett.

Starters: E. T. Byrne, P. Crighton.

Timekeepers: D. H. Cooke, C. H. Rutherford, T. A. Clark, R. W. Wells.

Clerk of the Course: T. H. Suffert.

Committee: D. C. Hutchison, Captain, W. E. Sauer, Vice-Captain, F. S. Ward, Hon. Treas., N. C. Brodie, Hon. Secy., N. G. Beale, E. A. Ericson, D. M. Graham, H. P. B. Jones, W. B. Kennett, A. G. Mossop, H. N. Olsen, R. W. Wells.

Today's Program

10.30 a.m. .....International Eights
11 a.m. .....Griffin Fours
11.30 a.m. .....Mixed Fours
12 noon .....Sailing Sampan Race
Tiffin Interval
2.30 p.m. .....Motor Boat Race (final)
3.30 p.m. .....Ladies' Fours
4 p.m. .....International Pairs
Distribution of Prizes

Gallops of The Ponies in Training for The Autumn Races

Saturday, October 28, 1916.

Pony.	Rider.	¼ mile.	½ mile.	¾ mile.	1 mile.	1¼ miles.	1½ miles.	1¾ miles.	2 miles.	Last quarter.
Naughty Boy	boy	—	—	2.02	2.38	3.13.3				(c) 35.3
Daddy Longlegs	JAH	45	1.28.3	2.10	2.47.1	3.22.3				(m) 35.2
Dixie	FV	47	1.29.2	2.12.2	2.48.2	3.33.2	4.09			(m) 35.3
Blazon	GW	40.2	—	1.52.4	2.26.4	3.00.4				(c) 34
Paragon	boy	40	1.20	1.59	2.35	3.09				(c) 34
Black Diamond	JJ	38	1.14	1.49.3	2.22					(c) 32.2
Hellespont	RMD	—	—	1.46.3	2.21	(last mile) whole time 4.15				(c) 34.2
Sentry	FV	47	1.34	2.17	2.55	2.33				(m) 38
Pingwu Chief	CCB	43	1.20.2	1.56.1	2.31	3.04.2				(c) 33.2
Rosewood	boy	37.4	1.13	1.46		(last ¾ miles)				(c) 32
Candlelight	EM	43.3	1.25.3	2.02	2.38.3	3.10.3				(c) 32
Banfield	HEM	36	1.13.2	1.46	2.20.2	(last 1 of 1¼)				(c) 34.2
Dalny Chief	AJPH	44.2	1.24	2.02.3	2.57.4	3.12.3				(c) 34.4
Gros Papa	boy	39.2	1.17	1.55.4	2.31.4	3.05.2	3.39			(c) 33.3
Uganda	CCB	38	1.17	1.53	2.28.3	3.00.3				(c) 32
Sandiway	FV	44.3	1.29.4	2.09.4	2.50.1	3.27.4	4.01.4			(c) 34
Nirvana	boy	42.2	1.22.4	2.04.2	2.41	3.16	3.48			(c) 32
Bonnie	boy	36	1.10	1.43.3		(last				(c) —
Beaconsfield	HEM	40	1.17.1	1.53	2.27.3	3.01	(last 1¼ of 1½)			(c) 33.2
Winsome Dahlia	boy	39	1.18	1.56	2.34.4	2.06.4				(c) 32
Hazelnut	WH	37.2	1.19.1	1.56.4	2.34.4	3.08	3.40.1	whole time 4.18		(c) 32.1
Arizona	FV	40.4	1.20.2	1.58.1	2.32					(c) 34.1
Malcolm	RMD	42	1.17	1.52.2	2.28.1	3.01.4				(c) 33.3
Ampat	JIE	44.2	1.30. 2	2.10.3	2.45.3	3.20.1				(c) 34.3
Giant Dahlia	boy	37.3	1.11.2	1.44.3	2.18.2					(c) 33.4
Spear	FV	44.4	1.18.1	2.02.3	2.35.1	3.07.2	last 1¼ of 1½			(c) 32.1
Billy	boy	40	1.20.4	1.56.4	2.31.3	3.03.4				(c) 32.1
Inchkeith	RMD	41.4	1.17	1.52.2	2.26.4	3.00.4				(c) 34
Tiga	JIE	45	1.31.3	2.11.3	2.49.3	3.22.2				(c) 32.4
Dua	boy	38.1	1.17.1	1.55.1	2.32.2					(c) 37.1

(m) Mud. (c) Cinders.

Inquests on Bids At Royal Auction

(Continued from Page 1)

are usually well out of it. This hand is typical of such a case.

If Z passes A will bid a diamond and B will go no trumps. This is admitted. Z says they will go game, and maintains that his spade bid prevented it. No one of the party who submitted this hand seems to have disputed this, but nothing short of bad play on the part of Y will allow B to go game at no trumps.

The theory is that Z would open with the spade, and B would start the clubs, as the diamonds are good any time. If B loses only one club and three hearts he goes game. The third club goes to Y's jack, Z discarding a diamond. Another spade clears the suit, but B makes the long club and four diamonds before Z can get in to make the spades.

This is true; but Y throws away the only chance to save the game. He can see that the fourth club in dummy is good and that the diamond finesse will win, even if B has not the queen. The ace of spades cannot be with Z, or B would not have a no-trumper. The only chance is to play the low heart up to dummy's weakness. This makes four tricks and saves the game.

If Z does not bid at all A and B make 20 and 30. If he bids two spades he loses 100, less 18. If no-one makes a bid, which is what Z says he fears, no-one makes anything and Z is just 50 ahead.

Here is a hand from an entirely different source which illustrates the same tendency to bid upon a long weak suit for fear a second opportunity should not offer itself:

H.—Q 8
C.—A J 5
D.—8 7 2
S.—A K 7 6 2

H.—9 2 / C.—10 9 8 2 / D.—K 9 6 / S.—5 4 3

Y: H.—A K 7, C.—K 6 4, D.—J 3, S.—Q J 10 9 8

A: H.—J 10 6 5 4 3, C.—Q 7 3, D.—A 10 5 4, S.——

B: H.—Q 8 6 2, C.—K 9 4, D.—Q 9 8 3 2, S.—4

Z dealt and bid one heart. A passed. Y inferred that his partner had a couple of tricks in hearts and that his supporting suit must be diamonds if anything. As he was short in hearts he went to no trumps. When B passed Z should have returned to the hearts, but he supposed three top honors were against him and was satisfied that he could stop the suit.

When B led the spade queen Z started to clear the hearts. B won the trick and saw at once the importance of taking out Z's re-entry if it could be done before the hearts were cleared. This is better than clearing the spades, because even if B makes three spades that does not defeat the contract, although it saves the game.

The result was that dummy, who had already discarded one diamond on the spade, was obliged to win a diamond trick and then had the choice of abandoning the hearts and playing for a club finesse or of clearing the hearts and trusting to the club queen for a re-entry.

As the cards lie it would not matter which he did, as A and B must make two hearts, two diamonds, three spades and a club. This puts Y down for two tricks, which are just the two that his partner did not have in the heart suit.

This is Z's fault for being in too great a hurry to bid the hearts on the first round. If Z passes so will A, and Y will bid a spade. When B passes Z will deny the spades by bidding two hearts. This secondary bid will show Y two things—that Z cannot support the spades and that he had not the tops in hearts to justify an original bid.

This is a good example of two partners getting at the best declaration for the combined hands by correct bidding, there being no interference from their opponents. By incorrect bidding they get set 100 points.

Z can make three odd at hearts if he plays the hand correctly. Suppose A starts with the king of diamonds. Z wins with the ace, puts dummy in with the ace of clubs without any finessing and gets an immediate discard of two losing diamonds on the spades. All he can lose after that is one diamond, one club and two trumps.

In connection with this hand it was suggested that if Z passed without a bid and Y said one spade, B might go to no trumps. If he did he would be set, as Z would not need to deny the spades by bidding hearts.

Z would open the hearts and B would have to clear the spades. The return of the heart would force B to lead another spade. Now the supporting jack of clubs, to beat dummy's ten, would compel B to put on the king and make his three spades, after which Y and Z make the rest of the tricks. If B tries the diamonds before the spades Y and Z make eight tricks.

Here is another case in which the correspondent insists that the original bid is sound, while his opponent says the third hand bid should have been two clubs.

H.—A 7 5
C.—A J 10 5 3
D.—A K J
S.—3 2

H.—Q 8 6 2 / C.—K 9 4 / D.—Q 9 8 3 2 / S.—4

Y: H.—J 10 9 4, C.—Q 8, D.—10 7 5, S.—A K Q 7

A: H.—K 3, C.—7 6 2, D.—6 4, S.—J 10 9 8 6 5

Z dealt and bid a spade, A passed and Y denied the spades by going to no trumps. The result was precisely the same as in the previous hand. Z thought Y had no spades and left the no tramper in.

This is another case in which there is no interference from any bids by the opponents, yet the partners get their bids twisted, the wrong one being made first. Z should have passed, then Y would have bid no trumps and Z would have taken him out with two spades.

At no trumps B led the jack of hearts and dummy won it with the king. The spade suit being absolutely worthless as part of a no trumper, dummy led the club and finessed the ten. Another heart cleared the suit and Y tried to drop the king of clubs. The third club went to A.

Now the queen nine of hearts and three spade tricks make, leaving Y two diamonds and a club trick at the end. The contract is set for one trick, aces easy.

While it is true that Y could have made three or four odd in clubs, there is no reason for such a bid if his partner has a legitimate original spade bid. With the spade take out Z can make his contract, which is worth just as much as three or four clubs, with a better chance for game.

With spades for trumps, Z's game would be to lead the trumps every time he got in and to get in as often as possible. This is the only way to shut out B's seven of spades. Some players in B's position would be strongly tempted to double.

If A opened with a diamond, Y would finesse the jack and lead the trump. B would lead a heart and Z would win it, leading another trump. Another heart would go to dummy's ace and Z would ruff a third round, leading another trump.

Now, whatever B leads, Y gets in and stays in until Z can catch B's last trumps. If B leads his last heart, Z trumps, pulls the trump and Y makes two diamonds and the ace of clubs, losing a club trick at the end.

In all three of these hands there is always the loss due to improper bidding of the partners as between themselves. It is too much to expect players who cannot bid up their own hands correctly to handle the more complicated situations that continually arise when the opponents put in all kinds of bids of their own, including doubles and shifts.

An excellent practice for beginners, when they are not playing for a stake, and their opponents are not insistent on winning, or are beginners themselves and anxious to learn, is to stop when a bid is made by the partner, second hand passing, and before making any declaration to say, "I understand that you hold so and so."

If the inference as to the holding is incorrect, one of two things must be true. The bid itself is a mistake, or the partner has overlooked something which he should be able to see. Take this case, which came up in a recent game. The situation is unusual, but instructive.

The dealer started with one spade. Second hand passed and third hand held these cards:

H. A K small.
C. A K small.
D. A and two small.
S. K Q and two small.

Upon what cards was the dealer's declaration based and why does the third hand think so?

'A Pair of Silk Stockings'

"A pair of Silk Stockings" proved very attractive to a big audience at the Lyceum Theater last night. Judging from the laughter and applause the show was another success for the clever company at present occupying the local house.

The story is a trifle and rather threadbare but it is go well acted that even the 'Jacob-ladders' can be forgiven. Of course it was risky in parts and in places very much so. But that is what we like.

Act I opened very slowly and it was not till the final act that things really got going. Then Charles Howitt and Miss Godart had their own way and they were tip-top.

Percy Baverstock gave a neat character study of the J. P., while, as Capt. Bagual, Robert Faulkner was convincing.

Miss Lilian Stanbridge proved a great favorite in the very humorous role of Lady Penelope. Miss Fladgate and Miss Doris Phillips also supplied good work.

Amusements

The Lyceum

The Howitt-Phillips Company will continue next week at the Lyceum with the following offerings:

Monday: "A Little Bit of Fluff."
Tuesday: "Raffles."
Wednesday: "Peg O' My Heart."
Thursday: "Why Smith Left Home."
Friday: "When Knights Were Bold."
Saturday: "R. U. A. Mason."

This selection of farces, comedies and dramas should satisfy the most discriminating theater goer during the week.

The Apollo

There will be a complete change of program at the Apollo tomorrow night when "The What Nots" will offer a new set of individual acts throughout. The program will not lack motion pictures of merit as the final episodes of "The Red Circle" will be shown. These include four reels, entitled "Branded as a Thief" and "Judgment Day."

Tonight's program will include the opening performances of "The What Nots" and several good screen pictures.

The Victoria

The feature film in six reels, "The House of Bondage" will be shown for the last time tonight at the Victoria. This screen dramatization of the book by Reginald Wright Kauffman has been called the great moral from the manner in which it brings home to those seeing it the tragedies of life in the larger cities of the world. The last four parts of "The Purple Iris" will be shown at a special matinee today.

The Olympic

The last six parts of the harem life film, "The Purple Iris" and other interesting films will be shown tonight and tomorrow night at the Olympic. "The Purple Iris" and the nineteenth and twentieth episodes of "The Broken Coin" will be shown at a matinee this afternoon.

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